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JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.
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VOLUME XIX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1885. NUMBER 46

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AN ABSTRACT OF THAT IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Questions of Tariff, Silver Dollars, Silver Hoarding, War Department, Postal Service, Ocean Subsidies, Polygamy, Civil Service, &c., Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—President Cleveland's message was sent to Congress to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] added to the one mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this process will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined, having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the last six months, 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent.

The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver or for the purpose of speculating.

[illegible]

This hoarding of gold has already begun. [illegible]

[illegible] tions; but before we proceed further in the restoration of the Navy we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department. If we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of days that are past, we must have a department organized for work. He earnestly commends the portion of Secretary Whitney's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of the Navy Department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our Navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Of postal affairs he says that the anticipation [illegible]

[illegible]

A WREATH OF ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

"I don't know what to think, Rowland. But you had better see what it is, had you not?"

"I suppose so. Well, this is extraordinary. Very well," he added to the man, "I will follow you."

"I will await you here, Rowland. You will not be long?"

"No, not more than a few moments, I dare say. If I am rather long, come on to the house."

And away sped Rowland.

Grace left the summer-house and walked to the edge of the lake.

The moon was shining in all its brilliancy, and the lake looked really grand.

Save for the slight ripple of the water, everything was perfectly silent.

"What a happy girl I am," thought Grace, as she held up her wrists, causing the diamond bracelets upon her arms to be reflected in the lake. "I am, indeed, very, very happy, and I shall be happier still when I am dear Rowland's wife."

A smile of pleasure lit up her pretty face as she thought of this. She felt inclined to break the stillness of the night with a [illegible] song.

Little did she dream that a pair of fierce eyes were directed upon her.

Suddenly, like the rush of a snake through the grass, a tall dark figure sprang from behind the summer-house.

Then came a wild, piercing shriek, and Grace Thorne went headlong into the lake—sent there by the cruel hands of Ethel Danvers. Only for one second did Ethel look at the white figure battling with the water, then, gathering up her skirts she fled like the wind.

She did not see the form of a man dart from out the other side of the summer-house. It was Leon Cathcart.

Throwing off his coat and hat he leapt into the water and in a moment had clasped the drowning girl firmly by the waist. He was only just in time.

Another moment and Ethel Danvers would have been a murderess.

"Bear up, Grace!" cried Leon, holding her tightly with his left arm, while with his right he struck out for the opposite bank, for that was the nearest, and there was more chance of [illegible] the poor girl [illegible] were several boats at hand.

[illegible]

questions.

"I will tell you all later on," said Leon; "but for Heaven's sake take that poor girl at once to the house. I am too much exhausted, but you are strong enough, Atwell. Take her in your arms and hurry off. I will follow."

Yes, Atwell was strong enough. He raised Grace in his arms as if she had been a child, and ran off as fast as he could.

But someone had preceded him, and that was a very foolish young gentleman who had been in the company of Atwell and his friends. No sooner did he catch sight of Grace and the condition she was in, than, without a word he scampered off to the house.

* * * * * *

Sir Rowland Saxby was seated in the large drawing-room with Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Danvers, and several other ladies and gentlemen. They were conversing upon a very important matter—to wit, the coming marriage and the arrangements for its celebration.

Presently they were joined by Ethel, who had changed her black dress for a white satin one, and looked fairly well.

"Ah, Miss Danvers," said Sir Rowland, "I am glad to see that you have somewhat recovered from your indisposition. Have you seen anything of those truants?"

"Truants, Sir Rowland?"

"Yes; I mean Rowland and Grace."

"No; I——"

"Hem! Rowland, I think, was sent for by some one. Some letter came for him—somebody waiting. Where can they have got to? They don't give me much of their company, I must——"

At this moment the door was flung open and Rowland came into the room, looking as fierce as a trooper, an open letter in his hand.

"What on earth has happened, Rowland?" asked his father.

"What on earth has happened?" cried Rowland. "Why I have been made a fool of, that's all—the victim of a hoax. I should like to find out the perpetrator of it."

"Explain, Rowland."

"Why, this letter was brought to me by the footman about half an hour ago——"

"Yes; I sent him to you as he said it was important."

"Just so. Listen."

And Rowland read it to the assembled company.

"I went, of course," he said; "but there was not the slightest sign of anyone there. I walked up and down, up and down, but no one came."

"Very extraordinary," said Sir Rowland. "You must make enquiries respecting the writer. Whoever the person is we will let him—or her—know that practical jokes do not meet with approval here. And where did you leave——"

At this point a young gentleman dashed at full speed into the room. His face was very pale, and for a few moments he could not speak.

All that were seated hastily rose, and said: "What has happened?"

"Oh!" cried the young gentleman excitedly. "It is awful!"

"Awful! What is? Speak!" cried Rowland.

"Miss Grace—she—she has fallen into the lake and is drowned."

Rowland looked blankly at the speaker, and then a wild cry of despair left his lips, as without waiting for his hat he ran from the room.

All pressed round the young gentleman anxious to hear particulars, and none appeared more eager than Ethel—Eager! She appeared distracted; she wrung her hands and cried bitterly.

In the midst of their lamentations a shouting was heard outside; then came the scampering of many feet, and soon it was known that Grace was being carried into the house.

Of course, everyone hurried to the door, all but Ethel, and she was busy endeavoring to console Mrs. Thorne.

Presently Sir Rowland, followed by numbers of the guests, returned to the room, and raising his hands, said: "Let us thank God! It was true that Grace fell into the water, but she has been saved. Don't stir, Mrs. Thorne; take my assurance that your daughter is being cared for by Rowland and the doctor, Mr. Jones, who, happily, was one of our guests."

Ethel stood mute, her face was now very pale and her lips trembled.

"We all thank God!" she said, "but tell us, Sir Rowland, who was the one who saved her?"

"Leon Cathcart,—brave Leon—God bless him! But see, here he is," he added, advancing to him and shaking him warmly by the hands, an act in which he was followed by almost all in the room. "Leon, my boy, accept my thanks, and those of her poor mother there. Mrs. Thorne cannot thank you, her heart is too full."

"But I can thank him on her behalf," [illegible]

[illegible]

will ask her again, and this time he would not be denied."

With these thoughts uppermost in her mind she retired, but not to rest. Far from it. For hours she tossed upon her bed, and not until the sun poured in through the cracks of the shutters did she fall into a restless slumber.

CHAPTER VI.

A week passed away, and Grace Thorne had recovered, and once more moved among the guests. True, she was pale—very pale, and had wasted considerably, but the doctor said that all she required now was plenty of fresh air and exercise to bring her round again.

Poor Leon had had rather a hard time of it. Six days passed before he could leave his bed. He had caught a severe cold, and it was feared that rheumatism would set in, but, happily, that fearful complaint was arrested.

On the seventh day Leon left his room, and going out by the back way, took a walk in the direction of the lake.

He wished to enjoy his cigar in peace and quietness. It was a most lovely day, and Leon, as may be supposed, was delighted, for he had found it anything but jolly to be cooped up in a bedroom for a week.

Entering the summer-house, he found it deserted, and muttering his satisfaction at such a desirable state of affairs, he proceeded to stretch himself at full length on one of the seats.

But he was not allowed to remain by himself for long. He had not been there ten minutes before the crunching of the gravel told him someone was approaching.

Looking through one of the little windows, he saw that the person advancing was none other than Ethel Danvers.

She was coming along slowly and thoughtfully, her eyes being cast upon the ground.

She was the last person he desired to see, but there was no help for it, for he could not move from where he was without her seeing him.

Arriving at the entrance to the summer-house, Ethel looked up, and then gave a great start, turning a shade paler as she did so.

"You here, Leon?" she said.

"Yes," replied Leon shortly.

"Gracious me!" cried Ethel. "You were the very last person I should have thought of finding here. I thought you were still in your room."

"What made you think so?"

"Because not long since I inquired of one of the servants—in fact, your valet, of course, and he said that he supposed you were in your room as he had visited you two hours previously."

"Ah, I see."

"Yes. You see, Leon, I wanted to know how you were getting on."

"Very kind of you, and believe me, I fully appreciate your thoughtfulness."

"But, Leon"—seating herself beside him—"why was it you issued instructions that no one but Rowland was to visit you?"

"Because I was very ill and wanted to be quiet. It was also the doctor's directions as well as mine."

"How cruel of you and him! For besides wishing to know how you were progressing, I—I—wished to tell you how brave I think you were in rescuing from certain death your Grace, whom we all love so well."

"You think me brave?" This was said in very indifferent tones.

"Brave!" cried Ethel; "brave is hardly the word."

"It is only what any man would have done."

"I can't say that, for all men are not so brave as you. And how singular it is that Grace cannot recollect how she managed to tumble in. All she seems to remember is that she heard a great rushing sound, and then that she found herself struggling in the water."

"It is singular," replied Leon, calmly puffing his cigar, "very singular."

"Leon, Leon, you—you will forgive me what I am about to say?"

"Certainly."

"I do so love a brave man. I think I should be very, very happy as the wife of a brave man. Leon, it was not so very long ago that you asked me to be your wife."

"True."

"And I said that some day I would give you an answer."

"You did."

"That answer, Leon, I give you now. It is that I will be your wife."

And she laid her small white hand upon his arm and looked earnestly into his face, wondering, however, as she did so, what made him look so grave.

Suddenly the face of Leon underwent a complete change. A fierce light blazed in his eyes, and flinging his cigar from him, he sprang to his feet, and looking full in Ethel's face, he said:

"Ethel Danvers, were it to save my life, were it to save my soul, I would not make you my wife."

Ethel rose to her feet and in turn looked hard into the face of the man before her.

[illegible]

"You will not expose me? For my mother's sake, I implore you, do not expose me!"

"Aye, I will not; not only for your mother's sake, however, but for your own. But do not ask mercy of me. Rise and seek your room, and when there ask mercy and pardon of your God. Oh, I would freely give my whole fortune could that fearful night be forever erased from my memory!"

And burying his face in his hands, Leon sobbed bitterly.

Ethel stood mute. There was now no sign of emotion visible upon her features.

Waiting until Leon's emotion had somewhat abated she said: "I will obey your desire, and will not see you again. But you will promise not to mention a word of the matter to anyone?"

"I do promise."

"Farewell. Do you forgive me?"

"Yes, I forgive you, for I believe that you must have been mad—maddened by a foolish passion. Therefore I forgive you, and may Heaven do likewise."

"Will you take my hand?" she asked softly, as she stepped close up to him.

"Do not ask me—it is impossible!"

"Yet you had better, or one—one day you may regret not having done so."

At that time Leon did not attach any importance to her words.

After a short pause he held forth his hand; Ethel took it and pressed it warmly, but the pressure was not returned.

Hearing a deep sigh, Ethel turned and with slow and stately steps returned to the house.

[To be Continued.]

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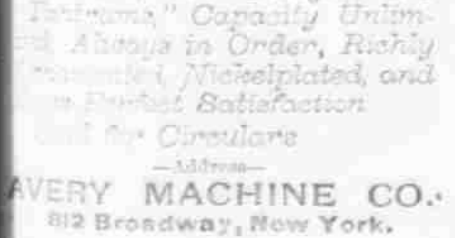

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AN ABSTRACT OF THAT IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Questions of Tariff, Silver Dollars, Silver Hoarding, War Department, Postal Service, Ocean Subsidies, Polygamy, Civil Service, &c., Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—President Cleveland's message read in Congress to-day opens with a tender allusion to the recent death of Vice President Hendricks, and a reference to his distinguished public services, integrity and devotion to duty.

A general survey shows that our relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign governments. Allusion is made to the appointment of Mr. Kelley as Minister to Austria, and his rejection by that country. The reasons advanced by Austria asking for the withdrawal of Mr. Kelley were such as could not be acquiesced in by the President without violating his oath of office. He has made no new nomination and the interests of the government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation.

Concerning an isthmian ship canal, the President says the interest of the United States in a practical transit for ships across the Isthmus has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century, and whatever that way may be constructed across the barrier must be for the world's benefit, a transit for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power. Nor should it become a point for invitation for hostilities, or a prize for warlike ambition. Toward such realization the efforts of his administration will be applied.

The Chinese question in the Western States, despite restrictive legislation, is far from being satisfactory; but all the powers of the Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of emigrants from that country.

On the fishery question the President recommends that Congress provide for a commission in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be represented, charged with the settlement of the entire question of the fishery rights of the two countries.

He urges legislation to make the recently concluded commercial treaty with Mexico effective. Of international copyright he says action is certainly desirable to bring about the object in view.

The inadequacy of legislation touching citizenship and naturalization is brought to the attention of Congress. It is important that the right of alien domicile, as distinguished from Federal naturalization, be defined.

He urges a recast of the appropriations for consular and diplomatic service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests and advocates a system of consular inspections.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF VIEWS.

In reviewing the reports and recommendations of his Cabinet officers, the President first takes up the report of Secretary Manning and discusses the tariff and currency and coinage questions. Of the tariff, he says: "The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government, justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection; and it is never better administered, and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government, and indirectly paid by the people from custom duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom and expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be injured or destroyed.

"We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen; its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens? I think that the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family in the land, and release to the people in every humble home a large measure of the rewards of frugal industry."

THE SILVER DOLLAR MUST GO.

Nothing more important, he says, than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim the attention of Congress. The very limited amount of circulating national bank notes compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. On the silver question he takes strong grounds in favor of the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars. The authority to coin money given to Congress by the Constitution, if it permits the purchase of bullion for coinage in any event, does not justify coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency as is compelled by the silver coinage act, he says, is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the 215,000,000 silver dollars coined since 1878, have found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in the possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000. Every month two millions of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this process will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts or the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the last six months, 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent.

The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating.

WHAT SILVER HOARDING MEANS.

This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, there will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value, and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver; banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers, may pay them with silver, bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit; rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors, who need it to liquidate their foreign debts, at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their term has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change; but even if this takes place, the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver and who suppose that the addition to the currency, intended as its result, will be a public benefit are reminded by the President that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence, when the better will cease to be in general circulation.—So if silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone, and this must produce a severe contraction of the currency instead of adding to it. The fact that after special efforts by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase silver circulation, a large share of the limited amount put out has soon returned to the treasury in the payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it on hand; and this, with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes.

There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness; and the whole amount coined and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty.—Leaving considerations of a home nature in the discussion of this subject, the President says a line of action in regard to our currency cannot be wisely settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitude on the subject of other countries, with whom we maintain commercial relations. The attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881 and the steps already taken to secure the adoption of a common international ratio between gold and silver, demonstrate the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin, based upon our peculiar ratio, to such an extent as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of nations.

NECESSARY FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Returning to a discussion of the question at home, the President says we have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who, from sentiment, wish to see them in circulation. If their coinage is suspended, they can be readily obtained by all who desire them; if the need of more is at any time apparent, coinage can be renewed. The President discusses the silver question exhaustively, devoting more space to it than to any other subject in his message, and closes the discussion with the following words: "That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no reason that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by the most careful management and unusual expedients, by a combination of fortunate conditions, and by a confident expectation that the course of the Government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of Congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidly shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chances of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks simply employment, and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow-citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the vast army of the unemployed."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Reviewing the report of the Secretary of War the President recommends reform in court martial proceedings, a remedy to the present defenceless condition of our sea coasts, and a law prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruct navigation.—Referring to our Navy, so important to a nation like ours, having an extended sea coast to protect, he expresses the hope that the day is not far distant when we will have a Navy such as befits our standing among nations; but before we proceed further in the restoration of the Navy we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department. If we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of days that are past, we must have a department organized for work. He earnestly commends the portion of Secretary Whitney's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of the Navy Department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our Navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Of postal affairs he says that the anticipated and natural revival of postal revenues has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report of the Postmaster General that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of $380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year, and he confidently anticipates that after a short period of re-awakened prosperity by proper economy even the present low rates, now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIPS.

Of ocean subsidies he thinks that if such gifts of the public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, the amount to be paid and the beneficiary should be determined by Congress.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The President endorses the plans suggested by the Attorney General in his report for remedial legislation to relieve the overburdened Courts of the United States, and favors paying United States Marshals and District Attorneys salaries instead of compensation by fees.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Of the Indian question, the most difficult question in charge of the interior department, he feels satisfied that some progress may be noted in the condition of the Indian. There seems, he says, to be a general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of the treatment of the Indian should be their emigration and citizenship. No attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding plan of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances.

He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection of all the Indians upon our reservations, or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilization: to ascertain what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations with a view of their concentration and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties; and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. He commends to the attention of Congress the recommendations of Secretary Lamar with reference to the repeal and modification of certain land laws.

AS TO MORMON POLYGAMY.

Of polygamy he says: There is no feature of it, or the system which sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions. There should be no relaxation in the execution of the law now in operation, and he will gladly approve of further discreet legislation, which will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame.

STEADFAST FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Of civil service reform the president is inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country, than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of examination and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguard which surrounds it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the methods of its execution, but he ventures the hope that we may never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places, exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberate character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of the offices consequent upon extension and growth of the country. Civil service reform, he says, come too soon to check the progress of political demoralization. One of the minor, but yet important, recommendations of the president, is prompt action by Congress to secure proper accommodation and protection for the capitol library. His last recommendation, placed immediately preceding the closing paragraph of his message, is one urging immediate amendment of the law relating to the presidential succession.

HOW THE MESSAGE ENDS.

His message concludes with the following words: "In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress, the needs, the welfare and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship, or the accomplishment of selfish aims, is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land."

A WREATH OF ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

"I don't know what to think Rowland. But you had better see what it is, had you not?"

"I suppose so. Well, this is extraordinary. Very well," he added to the man, "I will follow you."

"I will await you here, Rowland. You will not be long?"

"No, not more than a few moments, I dare say. If I am rather long, come on to the house."

And away sped Rowland.

Grace left the summer-house and walked to the edge of the lake.

The moon was shining in all its brilliancy, and the lake looked really grand.

Save for the slight ripple of the water, everything was perfectly silent.

"What a happy girl I am," thought Grace, as she held up her wrists causing the diamond bracelets upon her arms to be reflected in the lake. "I am, indeed, very, very happy, and I shall be happier still when I am dear Rowland's wife."

A smile of pleasure lit up her pretty face as she thought of this. She felt inclined to break the stillness of the night with a bright joyous song.

Little did she dream that a pair of fierce eyes were directed upon her.

Suddenly, like the rush of a snake through the grass, a tall dark figure sprang from behind the summer-house.

Then came a wild, piercing shriek, and Grace Thorne went headlong into the lake—sent there by the cruel hands of Ethel Danvers. Only for one second did Ethel look at the white figure battling with the water, then, gathering up her skirts she fled like the wind.

She did not see the form of a man dart from out the other side of the summer-house. It was Leon Cathcart.

Throwing off his coat and hat he leapt into the water, and in a moment had clutched the drowning girl firmly by the waist. He was only just in time.

Another moment and Ethel Danvers would have been a murderess.

"Bear up, Grace!" cried Leon, holding her lightly with his left arm, while with his right he struck out for the opposite bank, for that was the safest, and there was more chance of him getting the poor girl out, because there were several boats at hand.

But, alas, Grace had become totally insensible, and consequently she was a dead weight upon the courageous Leon. Her long trailing skirts, too, impeded his progress.

Fortunately, however, he was a powerful fellow and a most accomplished swimmer. Had he not been, neither of their lives would have been worth much had not help been forthcoming.

Arrived at the bank, he clutched the first boat which came within reach. But it was only a very frail skiff, which rocked dangerously at his touch. He tried hard to hoist the insensible girl into it, but failed. Again and again he tried, but with the same result.

At last he began to get exhausted, despair began to take possession of him, and raising his voice, he cried out as loud as he was able:

"Help! help!"

But the only answer was the echo of his own voice.

"Oh, God!" he groaned, as a sob escaped his lips, "are we, then, to perish? True, I can save myself, but only at the risk of her life. No, no! I would not do that.—Rather perish together."

Again he cried aloud for help, and this time he was answered by the rush of many feet, and then a voice, which he recognized as a friend of his, and one of the guests at the house, cried out:

"Where are you? In the name of Heaven, where are you?"

"Here," replied Leon. "Run round, Attwell, and help us out."

Young Attwell and the friends with him required no second bidding. They were round on the opposite side in a twinkling, and had clutched Leon in a firm grip.

In a moment he and Grace—who was still insensible—were drawn on *terra firma*, and Leon was inundated with excited questions.

"I will tell you all later on," said Leon; "but for Heaven's sake take that poor girl at once to the house. I am too much exhausted, but you are strong enough, Attwell. Take her in your arms and hurry off. I will follow."

Yes, Attwell was strong enough. He raised Grace in his arms as if she had been a child, and ran off as fast as he could.

But someone had preceded him, and that was a very foolish young gentleman who had been in the company of Attwell and his friends. No sooner did he catch sight of Grace and the condition she was in, than, without a word he scampered off to the house.

* * * * * *

Sir Rowland Saxby was seated in the large drawing-room with Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Danvers, and several other ladies and gentlemen. They were conversing upon a very important matter—to-wit, the coming marriage and the arrangements for its celebration.

Presently they were joined by Ethel, who had changed her black dress for a white satin one, and looked fairly well.

"Ah, Miss Danvers," said Sir Rowland, "I am glad to see that you have somewhat recovered from your indisposition. Have you seen anything of those truants?"

"Truants, Sir Rowland?"

"Yes; I mean Rowland and Grace."

"No; I——"

"Hem! Rowland, I think, was sent for by some one. Some letter came for him—somebody waiting. Where can they have got to? They don't give me much of their company, I must——"

At this moment the door was flung open and Rowland came into the room, looking as fierce as a trooper, an open letter in his hand.

"What on earth has happened Rowland?" asked his father.

"What on earth has happened?" cried Rowland. "Why I have been made a fool of, that's all—the victim of a hoax. I should like to find out the perpetrator of it."

"Explain, Rowland."

"Why, this letter was brought to me by the footman about half an hour ago——"

"Yes; I sent him to you as he said it was important."

"Just so. Listen."

And Rowland read it to the assembled company.

"I went, of course," he said; "but there was not the slightest sign of anyone there. I walked up and down, up and down, but no one came."

"Very extraordinary," said Sir Rowland. "You must make enquiries respecting the writer. Whoever the person is we will let him—or her—know that practical jokes do not meet with approval here. And where did you leave——"

At this point a young gentleman dashed at full speed into the room. His face was very pale, and for a few moments he could not speak.

All that were seated hastily rose, and said: "What has happened?"

"Oh!" cried the young gentleman excitedly, "it is awful!"

"Awful? What is? Speak!" cried Rowland.

"Miss Grace—she—she has fallen into the lake and is drowned."

Rowland looked blankly at the speaker, and then a wild cry of despair left his lips, as, without waiting for his hat he ran from the room.

All pressed round the young gentleman anxious to hear particulars, and none appeared more eager than Ethel.—Eager! She appeared distracted, she wrung her hands and cried bitterly.

In the midst of their lamentations a shouting was heard outside; then came the scampering of many feet, and soon it was known that Grace was being carried into the house.

Of course, everyone hurried to the door, all but Ethel, and she was busy endeavoring to console Mrs. Thorne.

Presently, Sir Rowland, followed by numbers of the guests, returned to the room, and raising his hands, said: "Let us thank God! It was true that Grace fell into the water, but she has been saved. Don't stir, Mrs. Thorne; take my assurance that your daughter is being cared for by Rowland and the doctor, Mr. Jones, who, happily, was one of our guests."

Ethel stood erect, her face was now very pale, and her lips trembled.

"We all thank God!" she said; "but tell us, Sir Rowland, who was the one who saved her?"

"Leon Cathcart—brave Leon—God bless him! But ah, here he is," he added, advancing to him and shaking him warmly by the hands, an act in which he was followed by almost all in the room. "Leon, my boy, accept my thanks, and those of her poor mother there. Mrs. Danvers cannot thank you; her heart is too full."

"But I can thank him on her behalf," said Ethel.

And before Leon could prevent it she had taken his hands, but he did not raise his eyes to hers.

"How did it happen, Leon?" asked Sir Rowland.

"I don't know exactly," said Leon calmly. "I think she must have got too close to the water and over-balanced herself. I was some distance away from the lake, but hearing her cries, I hurried to the spot, and arrived only just in time to save her."

"Brave boy!" cried Sir Rowland, again shaking him by the hand, "we shall hear how she managed it when she comes to."

Leon now retired to change his clothes, but he thought he could not face Ethel again that night, and instead of again coming down stairs, he went to bed.

"What a shocking accident," said Mrs. Danvers to Ethel as they were about retiring; "but for a merciful Providence she would have drowned! Even now, the immersion in the water may be the cause of her death."

"I hope it may prove so!" thought Ethel. Then aloud she said: "It may, indeed. Let us hope it may please Heaven to spare her for Rowland's sake."

When in her own room, Ethel was very thoughtful for some time. Eventually she commenced to pace the room.

"I wonder," she muttered, "whether Leon saw me? No, no, that is not likely. I did it all too secretly for that. And even now I am foiled!" she said bitterly, as she wrung her hands in despair. "Everything seems against me. What am I to do? Shall I give up all attempts as useless? Perhaps it would be better so. Perhaps it would be better for me to give my hand to Leon, and never see Rowland again. Yes, yes, that would be better; to-morrow I have no doubt he will ask me again, and this time he shall not be denied."

With these thoughts uppermost in her mind she retired, but not to rest. Far from it. For hours she tossed upon her bed, and not until the sun poured in through the cracks in the shutters did she fall into a restless slumber.

CHAPTER VI.

A week passed away, and Grace Thorne had recovered and once more moved among the guests. True, she was pale—very pale, and had wasted considerably, but the doctor said that all she required now was plenty of fresh air and exercise to bring her round again.

Poor Leon had had rather a hard time of it. Six days passed before he could leave his bed. He had caught a severe cold, and it was feared that rheumatics would set in, but, happily, that fearful complaint was arrested.

On the seventh day Leon left his room, and going out by the back way, took a walk in the direction of the lake.

He wanted to enjoy his cigar in peace and quietness. It was a most lovely day, and Leon, as may be supposed, was delighted, for he had found it anything but jolly to be cooped up in a bedroom for a week.

Entering the summer-house, he found it deserted, and muttering his satisfaction at such a desirable state of affairs, he proceeded to stretch himself at full length on one of the seats.

But he was not allowed to remain by himself for long. He had not been there ten minutes before the crunching of the gravel told him someone was approaching.

Looking through one of the little windows, he saw that the person advancing was none other than Ethel Danvers.

She was coming along slowly and thoughtfully, her eyes being cast upon the ground.

She was the last person he desired to see, but there was no help for it, for he could not move from where he was without her seeing him.

Arriving at the entrance to the summer house, Ethel looked up, and then gave a great start, turning a shade paler as she did so.

"You here, Leon?" she said.

"Yes," replied Leon shortly.

"Gracious me!" cried Ethel. "You were the very last person I should have thought of finding here. I thought you were still in your room."

"What made you think so?"

"Because not long since I inquired of one of the servants—no, your valet, of course, and he said that he supposed you were in your room, as he had visited you two hours previously."

"Ah, I see!"

"Yes. You see, Leon, I wanted to know how you were getting on."

"Very kind of you, and believe me, I fully appreciate your thoughtfulness."

"But, Leon"—seating herself beside him—"why was it you issued instructions that no one but Rowland was to visit you?"

"Because I was very ill and wanted to be quiet. It was also the doctor's directions as well as mine."

"How cruel of you and him! For besides wishing to know how you were progressing, I—I—wished to tell you how brave I think you were in rescuing from certain death poor Grace, whom we all love so well."

"You think me brave?" This was said in very indifferent tones.

"Brave!" cried Ethel; "brave is hardly the word."

"It is only what any man would have done."

"I can't say that, for all men are not so brave as you. And how singular it is that Grace cannot recollect how she managed to tumble in. All she seems to remember is that she heard a great rushing sound, and then that she found herself struggling in the water."

"It is singular," replied Leon, calmly puffing his cigar, "very singular."

"And, Leon, you—you will forgive me what I am about to say?"

"Certainly."

"I do so love a brave man. I think I should be very, very happy as the wife of a brave man. Leon, it was not so very long ago that you asked me to be your wife."

"True."

"And I said that some day I would give you an answer."

"You did."

"That answer, Leon, I give you now. It is that I will be your wife."

And she laid her small white hand upon his arm and looked earnestly into his face, wondering, however, as she did so, what made him look so grave.

Suddenly the face of Leon underwent a complete change. A fierce light blazed in his eyes, and, flinging his cigar from him, he started to his feet, and looking full in Ethel's face, he said:

"Ethel Danvers, were it to save my life, were it to save my soul, I would not make you my wife!"

Ethel rose to her feet, and in turn looked hard into the face of the man before her.

Her bosom rose and fell rapidly, and then she gasped out:

"What do you mean?"

"I mean what I say. I would not be your husband upon any consideration. If I had to choose between marrying you and death, I would choose death."

"Why this change, Leon? What have I done to be treated so by you?" she gasped.

"What have you done, Ethel Danvers!" cried Leon bitterly. "Why do you ask? You know well enough that, had not I been present at the lake on that dreadful night, you would be standing before me at this moment a—a murderess!"

His voice sank into a whisper as he said this, but no sooner had he uttered this terrible word than Ethel trembled from head to foot.

"Oh, Ethel!" exclaimed Leon in a voice which trembled with emotion, "it is true that once I loved you—aye, with all my heart and soul! I would have thought myself the happiest of men had I led you to the altar. No man ever loved a woman more passionately than I did you; but all that is now past and gone. It has fled, never more to return. You stand before me now, not, thank Heaven, as a murderess, but still with a load of guilt upon your soul. I see now the reasons of your repeated refusals of me, but that I need not mention. All I ask of you is, never speak to me again."

"Oh, Leon!" cried Ethel, as she cast herself at his feet and raised her hands in supplication, "have mercy upon me! have mercy upon me!"

"Have I not been merciful? Have I uttered a word respecting it? Could I not have done so? But no; that I would not do. I——"

"You will not expose me? For my mother's sake, I implore you, do not expose me!"

"Aye, I will not; not only for your mother's sake, however, but for your own. But do not ask mercy of me. Rise and seek your room, and when there ask mercy and pardon of your God. Oh, I would freely give my whole fortune could that fearful night be forever erased from my memory!"

And burying his face in his hands, Leon sobbed bitterly.

Ethel slowly rose. There was now no sign of emotion visible upon her features.

Waiting until Leon's emotion had somewhat abated, she said: "I will obey your desire, and will not see you again. But you will promise not to mention a word of the matter to anyone?"

"I do promise."

"Farewell. Do you forgive me?"

"Yes, I forgive you, for I believe that you must have been mad—consumed by a foolish passion. Therefore I forgive you, and may Heaven do likewise."

"Will you take my hand?" she asked softly, as she stepped close up to him.

"Do not ask me—it is impossible!"

"Yet you had better, or one—one day you may regret not having done so."

At that time Leon did not attach any importance to her words.

After a short pause he held forth his hand; Ethel took it and pressed it warmly, but the pressure was not returned.

Heaving a deep sigh, Ethel turned and with slow and stately steps returned to the house.

[To be Continued.]

It Possesses Its Advantages.

A New Yorker, who has always had an idea that he would make a successful farmer, sold out his business last winter and with the proceeds purchased a side-hill farm in Vermont.

Recently a friend, who was paying a visit, asked him how he was getting on.

"Well," he replied, somewhat dubiously, "agriculturally speaking, things are not fanning out as well as I was led to expect, but"—and he spoke more hopefully—"the views about here are simply magnificent."

An Incident at the Capital.

Visitor—"Can you tell me the name of the architect of this building?"

The Gardner—"Yes, sah, this yer building, and in fac' mos' ob de buildings yo' witness 'roun' dis yer place, am done, strictly speakin', in de architect ob de Modren French Rem'nscences. De Modren French Rem'nscence, Sah!"

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY. - - DECEMBER 18, 1885.

"THE great national mathematical problem," says the St Paul *Globe*, is: "If thirty years in Congress at a salary of $5,000, could net John Sherman a profit of over two millions of dollars, how much will he make as acting Vice-President for three years at a salary of $8,000.

UNITED STATES SENATOR BLAIR, of New Hampshire, has undertaken, as usual, to play the role of reformer. He wants the Constitution amended so that women can vote and men can be prevented from drinking whisky. It is a great pity that Blair can't be clothed with the privilege of writing an entirely new constitution for the people of this country."

THERE are two colored Congressmen in the present House. One of them is Robert Small, of South Carolina, a burly, uneducated negro, who stole a gunboat from the Confederates in Charleston harbor in 1861, and ran it into the Union lines at Beaufort, in the same State. The other is James E. O'Hara, of North Carolina, who is a good talker and stands high in the Catholic Church at his own home. Both are Republicans and in favor of the most liberal system of appropriations.

THE will of the late William H. Vanderbilt which was filed on Saturday last, gives his widow an annual allowance of $200,000 and the family residence, gives each of his eight children $10,000,000, one-half of it absolutely, the rest in trust, provides that Cornelius shall have $2,000,000 additional and his oldest son $1,000,000, gives about $2,500,000 in charitable and other bequests, and divides the balance of his vast estate between his sons, Cornelius and Wm. K. Vanderbilt.

IN the House at Washington on Tuesday, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess from next Tuesday, December 22nd, until Tuesday, January 5th. The Senate will, of course, concur—two weeks' time will be lost, but the pay of the members will go on, and when they get back to Washington it will take them another week before they can get down to business. The time of the meeting of Congress ought to be changed to a later date, so that this annual recess humbug might be numbered among the time-honored follies of the past.

WHEN the question of nominating a Chaplain of the House of Representatives came before the Democratic caucus, Mr. Morrison of Illinois, who favored the selection of Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher from that State, said: "I have no eloquent figures of speech with which to address you, but only plain words. I nominate a man for Chaplain who loves God, hates the Devil, and always votes the straight Democratic ticket. Knowing the Northern Methodists of Illinois as I do, I ask that if a member of that Church who has voted the Democratic ticket in that State for twenty-five years does not deserve well of a Democratic House, who does?" This little speech simplified matters amazingly, broke down all opposition, and Mr. Milburn was nominated with a rush. He was Chaplain of the Senate or House several years ago, but of which body we cannot speak with accuracy.

A PROMINENT member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, Robert Snodgrass, was asked a few days ago by a reporter of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, what he thought of the new three mill tax law. "It is the most extraordinarily confused thing I ever knew," said Snodgrass. "It was passed, as you know, in a hurry to make up in part for taking away the tax on manufacturing corporations. As there is so much difference as to what the act means, the proper thing would be to repeal it. I have no doubt it will be repealed at the next session." The question now arises how did Snodgrass, who was regarded as one of the Republican leaders in the House, vote on this tax bill for the repeal of which he is now so clamorous? We venture the opinion that if the journal of the House is examined it will be found that he voted for it "in a hurry" along with over 140 other members. Passing bills "in a hurry" compelled Governor Pattison to exercise the veto power more frequently at the last session than was ever done by any of his predecessors, and he would have strangled this tax law had it not been for the howl set up at Harrisburg that its passage was absolutely necessary to put the State treasury in a sound and healthy condition.

So far as the law governing the question is concerned the Supreme Court of Ohio on Saturday last disposed of the contested election cases from Cincinnati. The court reverses the decision of the Circuit Court of Hamilton county, (Cincinnati), which ordered Clerk Dalton to issue the certificates of election to the four Republican candidates for the Senate and the ten Republicans for the House from Hamilton county, and directs him to issue the certificates to the four Democratic candidates for the State Senate and to the ten Democratic candidates for the House. This will make the Legislature consist, as has all along been claimed by the Democrats, of a Democratic majority of three in the Senate, and a Republican majority of six in the House, giving the Republicans a majority of three on joint ballot. The election in Cincinnati was very close, Hoadley's majority for Governor being only a little over 600 and we are inclined to believe that a good deal of fraud was perpetrated by both parties. That seems to be the uniform rule in Cincinnati, and in most of the large cities. It will be a happy day for this country when an election can be held in any and all parts of it without the least taint of fraud being imputed to either party, and for that reason compelling universal acquiescence in the verdict of the ballot boxes. The millennium, however, has not yet been ushered in and is not likely to be during the present century.

ON Monday last the President sent to the Senate, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, all the papers and correspondence on file in the Department of State relating to the appointment of A. M. Keiley as Minister to Italy and his subsequent appointment as Minister to Austria. This correspondence officially establishes the fact, heretofore well known, that Mr. Keiley was rejected by the Italian Government because of his speech at Richmond, Va., in 1871, in relation to the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and the consequent overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope. It also shows that Mr. Keiley's rejection by Austria was put upon the distinct ground that his wife was a Jewess, the Austrian Government, through its Prime Minister, having informed Mr. Bayard, the American Secretary of State, that there existed "scruples" against the appointment, and that the position of a foreign envoy wedded to a Jewess by a civil marriage would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna. On August 6th James Fenner Lee, then Secretary of Legation at Vienna, telegraphed Mr. Bayard that the Austrian Government could not receive Mr. Keiley and had asked the United States to appoint another Minister. On August 31st Mr. Bayard, in a long communication to Mr. Lee, reviewing the case in detail, writes:

> By no act of mine, nor with my consent, can the Government of the United States be placed in an attitude of supplication for favor or become a petitioner for recognition from any foreign power, and this expression meets the full approval of the Executive. There is, therefore, and can be no suggestion of expostulation or protest by us against the unprecedented action of the Government of Austria Hungary. All that has been said and written by us has been designed to make it clear that as between the revocation of Mr. Keiley's appointment by this Government and his rejection as an Envoy by that of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the responsibility of the final decision must rest with the latter, which, having now signified its determination and accomplished its object, must abide by the result. Two facts appear—first that the alleged race and religious faith of the wedded wife of an Envoy of the United States is held a cause for his rejection, and further that objections by a third party, "a friendly power," are necessary to be removed in order to allow a proper reception to be extended. These conditions are simply intolerable, and are in the case of the United States not only inhibited by the plain spirit and undying letter of our constitution of government, but are inconsistent with the decent self-respect that forbids a nation of sixty millions of freemen to accept the position of diplomatic dependency of the "friendly power" whose behests appear to have been acquiesced in and carried out by Austria-Hungary in the present instance.

The mission to Austria is now vacant and will remain so, at least during President Cleveland's term of office.

AN abstract of the most important parts of the President's message will be found on the first page of our paper. As we stated last week the message is much too long to make room for the whole of it in our columns. A good excuse for its length, however, is the fact that it is the first message that has been sent to Congress by a Democratic President for almost a quarter of a century, and therefore Mr. Cleveland had abundant reason to "spread himself." The message shows that Mr. Cleveland has worked with rare industry and energy in order to make himself thoroughly familiar with the weighty demands of his high office. His devotion to official duties is something remarkable and fully establishes his character as a hardworking, business man. To say that the message has been most favorably received by the press of the whole country is simply to state an admitted fact. What the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a leading and well known Republican paper, says of it may be regarded as a fair illustration of public sentiment regarding it. That paper says: "Excepting alone upon the silver question, the entire message is of the most conservative character. It is not what may be called a brilliant one, but it is both instructive and interesting, and is likely to give very general satisfaction and tend to give confidence to the representatives of the great manufacturing, commercial and financial interests of the country. It is clear, direct and manly in manner and exhaustive in matter." Grover Cleveland has shown himself to be a much bigger man than the Republicans were willing to admit he was at the outset of his administration, and he will continue to grow in public confidence day by day as his term of office progresses.

DR. HIGBEE, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has submitted his annual report for the year ending June 1, 1885. The number of enrolled pupils has increased 16,119, making a total of 982,158. The increase of average number of pupils in actual attendance is 21,450, which is 5,331 more than the increase of number of enrolled pupils. The difference between the number enrolled and the number in attendance, is too large, numbering 325,030. The total number of teachers now engaged is 22,864, an increase of 400. There has been a decrease of 88 in number of male teachers and an increase of 488 in number of female teachers. The average monthly salary is very little. For males it is now $39.01 and for females $30.08. The Superintendent says this is far below what it should be. Keeping in mind that the number of female teachers is 5,922 in excess of the number of male teachers, and that their average monthly salary is about nine dollars less, it is evident that there is yet much unjust discrimination against female teachers in respect of salary, while there is a growing recognition of their great value in our educational work. He trusts that this unjust discrimination will soon be removed. Often the very serious mistake is made of promoting teachers from the primary grade to another grade in order to secure for them a higher salary. In regard to the recent law requiring physiology and hygiene to be taught in the schools the report says: Of course, where children cannot read intelligently or with ease it would be a monstrous perversion of ordinary common sense to expect them to use a text book. Instruction must and ought to be given properly adapted to the age and attainment of the pupil.

HUGH O'BRIEN was re-elected Mayor of Boston on Tuesday last, by a majority of 8,600. He is an Irishman and a Democrat, and is admitted to be the best Mayor that Boston has had for twenty years.

THE DEAD MILLIONAIRE.

The vanity of worldly wealth is strikingly illustrated at this moment when William H. Vanderbilt lies dead amid the evidences of the enormous wealth of which he was the possessor only a few hours since. Three days ago he could have drawn a check for millions. Three days ago he could look around his spacious residence at the rare and costly gems and luxuries with which his money had surrounded him and say: "All this is mine." To-day his hands are crossed over his breast and his eyes are closed forever. He is poorer and of less consequence in the world to-day than the humblest servant in his household.

What a fruitful theme for the church pulpits! If Mr. Vanderbilt had been a great philanthropist like Cooper, Peabody or Montefiore; if he had distinguished himself in statesmanship, literature or art, his death might have sent a thrill of sympathy through the country and read a different lesson to those he left behind. But he chose a different life. While he occasionally did acts of great liberality, such as his gift to the Medical College, his payment of the obelisk expenses and his donations to the Vanderbilt University, and while his private acts of charity were probably numerous, he followed a business life, interspersed with such pleasures as suited his taste. His pursuit was business; all his thoughts were of business matters, and he died while talking business with a friend.

It is singular that, while a Republican in politics, Mr. Vanderbilt was entirely democratic in his habits and feelings. His wealth is estimated at $200,000,000. People do not stop to think what that means. At an average of 4 per cent. it means an income of $22,000 a day—a larger amount than is made by more than one man out of every ten thousand engaged in business throughout the United States.

Yet, despite this temptation to aristocratic indulgences, Mr. Vanderbilt preferred the solid comfort of democratic simplicity. He built himself a magnificent residence, it is true, and furnished it sumptuously. But this was for home enjoyment, and its luxuries were hidden behind the blinds. He cared nothing for fashion. He did not court the society of distinguished foreigners. Indeed, he cared little for society other than congenial companions. Within the walls of his Fifth Avenue palace he lived more plainly probably than some of his clerks in their humbler homes. He made no display in dress or equipages. He loved horses, but had no passion for the "turf." He owned no yachts, castles or villas, and did not make a study of foreign fashions.

The most interesting feature of the democratic side of Mr. Vanderbilt's character, however, is illustrated in the marriage of his children. His sons all have honest American wives; his daughters all have plain, unpretending American husbands. There has been no attempt on either side to connect titles with the family name by means of a wedding ring. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have not followed the example of the American aristocracy of wealth, and put their daughters up at auction to be bid for by seedy and needy European titles. Their boys and girls have fallen in love and been married like the boys and girls of any honest American mechanic. For this both father and mother are entitled to credit.

Some people look with alarm at the large accumulation of wealth of late years in this country in individual hands. They fear classes and aristocracy. Is the danger real or imaginary? Look at this striking case. Mr. Vanderbilt inherited his father's wealth because he was the only son fit to be intrusted with it. But William H. Vanderbilt leaves behind him four sons and four daughters and a long list of grandchildren. We have no law of primogeniture, and sooner or later the wealth of a family decentralizes and scatters, and all its inheritors cannot be money-makers or money savers. The statute law of primogeniture accumulates.—The natural law of procreation scatters. Vanderbilts and Jay Goulds may exist in this country, but their children and their children's children guard effectually against their perpetuation.—*N. Y. World.*

The Richest Woman in the World.

Donna Isadora Crusina, of Santiago, Chili, is described by a correspondent of the New York *Sun* as the Crœsus of South America. She is a widow, but still young and handsome, and it is said there are few men or women in the world richer than she. There is no end to her money and no limit to her extravagance, and people call her the Countess of Monte Cristo. She traces her ancestry back to the days of the Conquest. She has inexhaustible coal and ore mines, a large number of ships, and farm and grazing land that cannot be measured by acres. Fabulous stories are told of her extravagance. She is very fond of young men, and has from fifteen to twenty young fellows around her constantly, to whom she gives all the money they can spend. In return she expects them to entertain her. While the United States fleet was at Valparaiso not long ago she invited all the officers to spend a week with her at "Macul" and Santiago, and sent a special train to bring them up. Admiral Upshur and about twenty of his officers accepted the invitation, lodged at the widow's houses and rode in her carriages, and had a high old time at her expense. She would not allow one of them to spend a dollar, and sent word to all the shops and restaurants that anything the American officers ordered should be charged to her account. A million of dollars or so is a trifle to a woman whose income is so enormous, and there is nothing in the world that she will not buy if she happens to want it. She doesn't care much for art, but has a collection of diamonds that is very large and valuable, and sometimes appears loaded down with them. Usually she looks very shabby, as she has no taste or ambition in dress, and her party costumes that are ordered from Paris are seldom worn. She has made munificent public bequests. She maintains a close watch over all her various affairs, and with all her foibles is said to be an excellent business woman. She has two daughters, 17 and 19 years old, and a son 24 years old.

A NEW phase of boycotting has come into fashion in Ireland. At a recent public demonstration held at Portlaw, County Waterford, where a certain Michael Hickey was denounced for evicting a workingman, a Miss Margaret Sheehan came forward, and, as the papers say, in a few eloquent words proposed the following resolution: "That we, the young girls of Waterford, Tipperrary and Kilkenny, resolve and promise this day, before this vast multitude, to treat with scorn and contempt any matrimonial proposals from Michael Hickey, as a punishment for his high toned hostility to the poor laborer Burke and his young and helpless family of seven." The resolution found a seconder in the person of Miss Sullivan, and it was carried with acclamation.

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with law and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by E. James.

THE PENSION LIST.

Twenty years have passed since the civil war ended, yet to-day the list of pensioners is not only greater than ever before, but growing enormously. Ten years after the close of the war it had begun to dwindle, as it naturally would on account of the deaths of veterans, the marriages of soldiers' widows, and the coming of age of their children.—Then the legislation of Congress made a change. The arrears act alone added an ultimate liability variously estimated in official documents at between $250,000,000 and $521,000,000, and not yet determined.

As years roll on, the fruits of this legislation become apparent. Although the number of names dropped from the list since 1865, from death and other causes, must be reckoned in hundreds of thousands, the names added more than counterbalance them. Last year, for example, as Gen. Black's report shows 15,253 names were dropped, but 35,768 new ones were added, besides many reinstatements. Looking through successive annual reports of the Pension Office, we find that, while the aggregate roll numbered 268,830 pensioners in 1881, 285,695 pensioners in 1882, 303,658 pensioners in 1883, and 322,759 pensioners in 1884, it had reached 345,125 for the year ending June 30, 1885. This is an addition of nearly thirty per cent. in four years. Again, we find the aggregate annual value of pensions, which was $28,769,967 four years ago, increased year by year until it is now $38,090,985. Even this great outlay does not represent all the country pays, since every year it gives many millions for arrears of pensions, and the total outlay last year was thus brought up to nearly sixty five millions. For the past two years it has averaged over sixty millions.

Yet we have not reached the maximum of annual pension liability. Official calculations have shown that, even on the basis of present legislation, the roll of pensioners will be increased over all natural diminutions to between 425,000 and 500 000, and the annual cost of pensions, exclusive of outright payments for arrears, to between $44.000 000 and $50,000,000. Before the year 1890 the amount laid out on pensions since 1861 will be more than a billion dollars.

Nevertheless schemes are rife for enormously increasing the pension burdens of the Treasury. Some of them involve amounts so prodigious that their projectors hardly venture into accurate calculations of what they will cost.—The Mexican War Pension bill, which itself would have entailed vast expenses, was saddled with amendments when discussed in the last Congress, that would have swamped the Treasury.—One of the proposals which will again be urged upon Congress is that of pensioning to an extent depending on length of service all soldiers who fought in the Union armies. Several bills aim at this result, one of them giving to any surviving soldier or sailor, sick or well, rich or poor, $8 a month for the rest of his life. Another bill gives, in addition, 160 acres of land to each man.—Still another bill gives graded pensions to all who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons, even where no disability resulted. Others provide for very large increases of existing pensions.

With the pension outlay now amounting annually to more than sixty millions, and certain to increase during many years, it is the part of prudence to reject schemes that propose to add enormous and indeed unknown liabilities to the burdens already resting on the Treasury.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1886 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1886 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

—The sale of the property of the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on executions issued by W. McKnight Williamson and John Dougherty, Esqs., of Huntingdon, is advertised to take place at the South Pennsylvania tunnel, in Dublin township, that county, on December 17. The property advertised consists of 2,000 000 bricks, 2,000 ties and a large quantity of cut stone, together with the property franchises and right- of the company, situated in the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, Huntingdon, Fulton, Somerset, Westmoreland and Allegheny. The belief is entertained there that the plaintiffs are acting for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that this corporation will endeavor to secure possession of the South Pennsylvania by becoming the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale.

Yellow Fever Prevented.

The engineers of the Central Railroad of Georgia says: "Though exposed to the worst miasmatic influences, going in and coming out of Savannah at different hours of the night, and also in spending entire nights in the city during the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic of 1874, with but one single exception of one of us (who was taken sick, but speedily recovered) we continued in our usual good health—a circumstance we can account for in no other way but by the effect, under Providence, of the habitual and continued use of Simmons Liver Regulator while we were exposed to this malaria."

—On Friday evening last, a terrible encounter occurred at Buchannon, the county seat of Upsher county, W. Va., between two colored preachers named Benjamin Myers and George Cooper. Myers is pastor of the Simpson M. E. Chapel, while Cooper is an Indian convert, and is reported to have been raised a cannibal. He had been holding revival services in the town, and the jealousy of Rev. Myers being excited, the latter denounced Cooper from his pulpit. Cooper sought Myers at the latter's room, and a terrible struggle ensued between the two men, in the course of which Cooper's lower lip was torn off. Both men were arrested and held for the grand jury.

ANY man or woman making less than $40 weekly should try our easy money-making business. We want agents for our celebrated Madame Dean Spinal Supporting Corsets; also, our Spinal Supporter, Shoulder Brace, and Abdominal Protector Combined (for Men and Boys). No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 monthly. Our Agents report four to twenty sales daily. $3 outfit free Send at once for full particulars. State sex. LEWIS SCHIELE & Co., 390 Broadway, N. Y.

—There are about 260,000 Indians in the United States, towards the maintenance of whom the Government pays annually $6,000,000, or less than $2 a head per month. Secretary Lamar reports 86 day schools, with an average attendance of 1,849; 84 boarding schools, with 1,425 pupils, and 23 contract schools, with 709 pupils, and a total in the schools of 8,049 pupils. The total cost is $897,276, or a little over $111 each. The number of children of school age among these 260,000 Indians is not far from 50,000.

WHO does not delight to see a good-looking face? Yet erysipelas disfigures the features almost beyond recognition. But that is not the worst of it. This disease is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire," and often causes sudden death. Mr. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y., had it in both legs and was cured by Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. This medicine excels all others for the blood. Especially adapted to persons in feeble health.

SUBSCRIBE for the FREEMAN.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Mrs. Diantha Jones, of Batavia, Mich., is in her 100th year, and has never needed spectacles.

—The gin palaces and beer shops of London, if placed side by side, would form a row 78 miles long.

—Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says: "Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has cured my wife of dropsy in its worst form."

—A horse thief who had secreted himself and horse in a school house near Dustin, Neb., was routed from his hiding place by people going to the building to hold a prayer meeting.

—So strict are the election laws in England that to give a rattle to a voter's baby, with winning the man's favor in view is to risk fine, imprisonment, and disqualification for public office.

—Near Millersburg, Ky., on Monday last, John H. Wren, a farmer, shot and killed William Ross, aged 76 years, on account of a quarrel which they had on the previous day concerning a dog.

—Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, ex-United States Senator and candidate for Vice-President with Greely in 1872, died at his residence in Kirkwood, Missouri, on Sunday last of heart disease.

—A man appeared on the streets of Denver recently, driving a spanking pair of fully developed elks, worth $1,500, and capable of traveling 100 miles a day. The children thought Santa Claus had come to town.

—In one of the many Bibles scattered about a hotel in Grand Rapids, Mich., for the use of its guests a matter of fact drummer wrote in large letters on the title page an appeal for "less Bibles and better beds.

—The Fairbanks Canning Company, has just received an order from the French Government for 2,200,000 pounds of dressed beef for the use of the French army. The contract involves the slaughter of 25,000 head of cattle.

—Some idea of the magnitude of the Escurial, the great Spanish palace, may be formed from the statement that a tour of all the apartments would involve a journey of about 120 miles. There are 4,000 doors and 11,000 windows in the edifice.

—Ten per cent. additional of the syndicate coke ovens in the Connellsville region have been fired up, making 90 per cent. of the total number now in blast, against 50 per cent. a few months ago. The coke trade is now better than it has been for years.

—The Suez Canal is 92 miles long and 26 feet deep, the construction having covered a period of 13 years and the capital employed amounted to $85,000,000 in round numbers. Of the tonnage between the East and the West, the proportions are 104 voyages by the canal and 60 by the Cape of Good Hope.

—Mary Reedy shot and killed her sister Jane and a young man named Trout on Sunday night at Sanders' Crossing, N. C., as the two sat together in her father's house, because Trout had transferred his affections from herself to Jane. Mary then mounted a horse and rode away, and has not been heard of since.

—The story is told in Modale, Iowa, that a certain partisan father promised his daughter a new silk dress if she would persuade a certain bachelor of the place to vote the Democratic ticket. The young woman got in the vote by promising her hand in marriage. Now she refuses to wed, and the old bachelor talks of a suit for damages in $500 for breach of promise.

—Mrs. Eli Crum, of Allegheny county, the wife of a prominent county contractor, was arrested last Saturday afternoon in a large dry goods store for shoplifting. In her basket was about $5 worth of goods she had taken, and at her home were found fancy articles valued at $100, which were identified by Horne & Co., as goods stolen from them. Her husband was greatly shocked, but gave bail in $1,000 for her appearance on Monday.

—The wild beast pest but slowly disappears from British India. There is, however, a slight decrease in the loss of life from the bites of wild animals and venomous snakes. The numbers are 22,905 for 1883 and 22,425 for 1884. The numbers representing those due to snake bites are 20,067 and 19,629 in the two years respectively. The reported loss of cattle amounted to 49,672 against 47,578 in the previous year. Of these, 47 944 are said to have been caused by wild animals and 1,728 by snakes. Tigers and leopards are shown to have been about equally destructive, having killed 19,680 and 19 [illegible] head of cattle respectively. In the number of wild animals destroyed there was a satisfactory increase from 19,890 in the previous year to 23,775. The destruction of poisonous snakes is enormous, but the numbers have declined from 412,782 to 380,081.

A CLEAR head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body feels heavy and languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will wonderfully assist to a recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor. The constipated should use them.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. For sale by E. James.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

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AGENTS WANTED THE UNBREAKABLE GLASS Lamp Chimneys. Bears heavy falls; will sustain your weight on it; stands cold water splashed on hot chimney; sells at sight. Sample mailed, 25c.; one dozen by express, $1 35. Also, the NON-EXPLOSIVE, SELF-EXTINGISHING LAMP BURNER. Has nickel reflector. No blowing down chimney; fills lamp without removing burner or chimney; no smoke, smell or danger. Sample mailed, 35c; one dozen by express, $2 10. Both the above mailed for 60c. Address, J. E. CLOWS, Reensville, Pa.

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The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER.

The great popularity of this preparation, after its test of many years, should be an assurance, even to the most skeptical, that it is really meritorious. Those who have used HALL'S HAIR RENEWER know that it does all that is claimed.

It causes new growth of hair on bald heads—provided the hair follicles are not dead, which is seldom the case; restores natural color to gray or faded hair; preserves the scalp healthful and clear of dandruff; prevents the hair falling off or changing color; keeps it soft, pliant, lustrous, and causes it to grow long and thick.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER produces its effects by the healthful influence of its vegetable ingredients, which invigorate and rejuvenate. It is not a dye, and is a delightful article for toilet use. Containing no alcohol, it does not evaporate quickly and dry up the natural oil, leaving the hair harsh and brittle, as do other preparations.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS

Colors them brown or black, as desired, and is the best dye, because it is harmless; produces a permanent natural color; and, being a single preparation, is more convenient of application than any other.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, and, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a preventive and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,
A Purely Vegetable Medicine.
AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC
FOR
MALARIOUS FEVERS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
JAUNDICE,
COLIC,
RESTLESSNESS,
MENTAL DEPRESSION,
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
NAUSEA,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest result to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists

1886. 1886.

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WEEKLY POST

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ENSBURG AND VICINITY.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF
forming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we h
opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, larg
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☞ FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLAC
☞ SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW
☞ NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL
☞ HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-
☞ VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS,
☞ CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE,

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Eb
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have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bo
our goods for cash and believe we can offer great inducemen
those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.
EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

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General Insurance Agent!
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Policies written at short notice in the old, reliable
ÆTNA,
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And other First-Class Companies.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

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UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
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Rubber
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WITH
DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

CANDEE RUBBER BOOTS GIVE DOUBLE WEAR ON THE BOTTOM
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE IN RUBBER BOOTS
TWO YEARS TEST.
A COMMON SENSE IDEA
DOUBLE THICK BALL

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HOME INDUSTRY

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of

ELEGANT FURNITURE
— CONSISTING OF —
Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. [illegible] line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest [illegible] prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting

of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c. promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine my goods [illegible] you wish to purchase or not.

E. R. [illegible]
Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $150,0
Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-tf.

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Nov. 18, 1885.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 18, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—For fresh oysters go to the Sugar Bowl.

—For a good cigar go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Make Christmas merry for us by paying your subscription.

—Christmas goods in endless variety at James' drug store.

—A postoffice is to be established at St. Vincent's Monastery, Westmoreland county.

—Eight lbs. good roasted coffee for $1.00 in paper packages at Ed. Griffith's checkered front.

—It is worth your while to take a peep at the big stock of Christmas goods at James' drug store.

—The Derr Brothers, of Indiana, were indicted and convicted on twenty-two counts for selling liquor without license.

—If you want to make your boy a present of a cap, scarf, or an overcoat, you can save money by buying at Barkers'.

—Major Mabon and Albert Apel started [illegible] to Kane on Wednesday last, taking [illegible] for Sheriff Griffith.

—A very handsome line of holiday goods is to be seen at James' drug store. Everything is sold at moderate prices.

—If you contemplate buying a fine watch for a Christmas present, go and see the immense stock Carl Rivinius has on exhibition.

—Make your hens lay in winter by feeding the Imperial Egg Food and ground oyster shells, for sale at Zimmerman's drug store.

—Don't fail to examine the new stock of table linen, doylies, stand covers, spreads, red damask, etc., just received at Barkers'.

—Mr. John P. Kirsch, of Barr township, presented us with a fine basket of apples one day last week, for which he has our thanks.

—Barkers have fancy vases, decorated cups and saucers, mugs, toys for Christmas trees, and several other articles for the holidays.

—Dr. Blecken, of Minneapolis, says: "I shall use Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy in dropsy and kidney disease hereafter."

—The home of Santa Claus; latest novelties and big bargains in Christmas goods; endless variety and moderate prices at Zimmerman's drug store.

—Christmas is coming: if you wish to make a nice present to your friends, go and see the large stock of articles just received at Carl Rivinius' store for the holidays.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones has this week received a handsome assortment of ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and mufflers, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

—A new and fresh lot of currants, citrons, prunes, all kinds of raisins, fine sugars, oranges, cocoanuts and spices at Barkers' ready for Christmas.

—The town clock stopped at five o'clock on Monday evening, and its hands remained stationary until Carl Rivinius started it at nine the next morning.

—There is no excuse for your not buying a nice present for your friend or sweetheart when you can get them so nice and cheap at Carl Rivinius'. Come in time and see for yourself.

—John E. Scanlan, Esq., has been laid up during the past week with the asthma, and a number of cases in which he was concerned as counsel were continued on that account.

—Every buyer of goods worth fifty cents or more at Carl Rivinius' can get a sheet of music worth from 25 to 40 cents in the bargain. There are eight different kinds to select from.

—The person who left the half of a beef at Thomas J. Williams' residence, in this place this week, is requested to come and take it away, or suffer the loss, as Mr. W. never ordered such, and, of course, will not pay for it.

—Barkers say they have a few overcoats that they want to get rid of before New Year, and you can save money by buying one of them now, as they will dispose of them at very low prices. Don't fail to price them at Barkers'.

—Mr. John Heffner, one of Bellefonte's oldest, most honored and respected citizens, died very suddenly at his home in that place on Tuesday of last week. The Democrats of Centre county elected him Prothonotary in 1857, and he served for one term.

—McDonald at Loretto always pays the highest prices for good country product of all kinds as follows: Oats, 50 cts.; corn, 60 cts.; rye, 75 cts.; wheat, $1.10; beans, $1.50 per bushel, and all other good marketable produce wanted.

—The following persons can each obtain a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: James Roach, Mr. J. T. Fry, Mr. Ed. Wright, Peter Landerman, Mr. Wm. Applegate, Mrs. Winnie Moore, Fannie Gibes, Miss Daisy Corbin.

—If you wish to make a useful, handsome present to your father or mother during the holidays, go to Carl Rivinius' jewelry store and select a nice pair of spectacles. He has a large assortment of all grades and the finest quality, in both gold and steel frames.

—John Bracelin, employed in the P. R. R. roundhouse in Altoona, was run over by the tender of a locomotive and instantly killed on Monday evening. He was aged about 26 years. His remains were interred in St. John's cemetery, that city, on Wednesday morning.

—Miss Mary Walters, aged 65 years, died at the residence of her brother, in Houtzdale, on Monday last. She formerly resided in Carrolltown, this county. The remains will be brought to Loretto this (Thursday) morning and interred in the Catholic cemetery at that place.

—The Gallitzin *News* says that the G. C. (which we suppose stands for Gallitzin Cornet) Band, of that place, will give a grand ball in Armory Hall, this place, on New Year's night, the proceeds of which will go towards buying uniforms for the members of that organization.

—Our sincere sympathies are extended to Mr. Chas. Sumner Clark, formerly of this place, but more recently of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the loss of his wife, who died on the 26th ult. at Callahan, Florida, whither she and her husband had gone but a short time previous in search of health.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., has a lot of odds and ends in clothing that he will sell at less than cost to close them out. Pants as low as 50 cts. and upward; vests as low as $1. and upward; coats as low as $2. and upward; overcoats as low as $3. and upward, for cash or good marketable produce.

—William Gepfert, a prominent merchant of Greensburg, on Thursday of last week shot himself in the head with a revolver. He had been troubled for some time with sickness and pains in the head, and it is thought that while temporaly deranged he committed the rash act. His condition is critical, although he may recover.

—Linton Johnston, who was brought to the almshouse about the middle of last month, being then very ill with consumption, died in that institution on Thursday of last week, aged about 25 years. He resided with his uncle, Mr. Abram Blain, in this place several years ago, and while here was known as "Son" Johnston.

—McDonald at Loretto sells boys boots at from $1. to $2. per pair; mens' boots from $2. to 4; children's shoes from 50 cts. to $1.; misses' shoes from 75 cts. to $1.50; ladies' shoes from $1. to $2.; misses', ladies', and men's rubbers of all kinds at lowest prices, for cash or marketable produce.

—Go to Mrs. R. E. Jones' for the best and cheapest assortment of dolls in Ebensburg.

—Bert Shelley, a freight conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, whose home was in Johnstown, fell from his train at Nineveh on Friday last, and was so badly injured that both legs had to be amputated. He did not, however, survive the shock, and died on Tuesday. He was about 35 years of age.

—Largest stock of silk handkerchiefs at Barkers'.

—On Monday last the Jackson township Oil Well Company commenced the work of trying to get the tools out of the well. The well is down eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet, and when that depth was reached the cable broke and the tools stuck in the well. A Mr. Anderson, from Butler, has undertaken the job of getting them out, and it is the intention of the company to drill the hole down two thousand feet.

—"Electric" gossamers, as well as other kinds, will be found at Barkers'.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., still holds the fort and continues to wage war against high prices. He sells dress goods as low as 5 cts per yard; canton flannels at 6 cts. per yard; all ginghams at 8 cts. per yard; best shirting at 10 cts per yard, gray flannels at 13 cts. per yard; good Kentucky jeans at 15 cts. per yard, velveteens, shawls, blankets, and all other fall and winter goods at equally low prices, for cash or good, marketable produce.

—For fine Christmas candies go to the Sugar Bowl.

—George Weber, well known here as a bar-keeper some years ago at Mrs. Foster's hotel, and who married her niece, Miss Lizzie Snyder, fell from a freight train while braking on the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad on last Tuesday night, near Hyndman, in Bradford county, and died from his injuries the same night, at Cumberland, Md., to which place he had been taken on the train. He resided at Myersdale, was about 30 years old, and leaves a widow and two children.

—New stock of decorated China just received at Barkers'.

—Among the recommendations of the Grand Jury in our neighboring county of Indiana last week, was the following: And we would further recommend that the Honorable Court aforesaid, as soon as convenient after the municipal elections in February next and after the supervisors have entered on their duties, do issue an order for the call of a convention of said supervisors to meet in Indiana for the purpose of receiving instructions as to their duties and liabilities as road supervisors.

—A choice line of candies and cigars at Barkers'.

—Wm. Peters, of Johnstown, and George Holgan of Cumberland, Maryland, have signed articles for a cock fight to take place at the last named place on the 26th day of December, for $1,000 a side and $100 on each battle. Each party is to show 21 birds and fight all that fall in. The fight will be with long heels as a championship battle between Pennsylvania and Maryland. Peters will be backed by the Cockers' Club and a number of Johnstown and Pittsburg sporting men.

—For canned goods of all kinds go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Can you tell who is in the greatest danger of catching any infectious or epidemic disease? "Why," you say, "the person whose blood is in an impure or impoverished condition." Exactly. Such people take special complaints as dry grass bursts into flame before the sparks of a locomotive. Pure blood is a defense; it means safety, and Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the mildest safest and surest purifier of the blood. Our chief dangers are within ourselves.

—Headquarters for all kinds of Christmas goods at Barkers'.

—Parties applying for a license to get married are compelled to come to the county seat for that purpose, unless they can catch the Clerk of the Orphans' Court when he is away from home, as a number did when Mr. Brown last visited Johnstown. Although the Act of Assembly does not expressly say so, it would be well enough for all parties applying for a license and getting married to know that they can buy their dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at the very lowest prices at John Owens' store on High street.

—Notice what Barkers have to say in another column about Holiday goods.

—A little six-year-old son of Thomas D. Evans on Wednesday last was amusing himself by coasting down the hill on the Loretto road, at the east end of town, where the race that runs the water into the woolen mill crosses the road. When he got close to the race he was unable to manage his sled, and it and the boy plunged into the race, breaking the ice, and giving the little fellow a complete ducking. He fortunately managed to get out without assistance, and, save the cold that he got, was unhurt.

—New assortment of mufflers and neckwear at Barkers'.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., sells 16 lbs. good brown sugar for $1.; 12 lbs. best white sugar for $1.; 4 lbs. good tea for $1.; 8 lbs. good green or roasted coffee for $1.; 6 lbs. best green or roasted coffee for $1.; 3 lbs. quinces for 25 cts.; 3 lbs. rice for 25 cts.; 4 lbs. barley for 25 cts.; 4 lbs. bolted oats for 25 cts.; 5 lbs. oatmeal for 25 cts.; 6 lbs. hominy for 25 cts.; good molasses 40 cts. per gal.; syrup at 50 cts. per gal.; carbon oil at 12 cts. per gal.; crocks 10 cts. per gal.; tinware, queensware, glassware, and all other kinds of ware at rock bottom prices, for cash or good, marketable produce.

—Barkers have silk velvet in all colors, just suitable for making fancy articles for Christmas.

—The Altoona *Tribune* of Tuesday, announces the death of Matthew Dean, father of Hon. John Dean, at his home in Renovo, Clinton county, and adds that the funeral will take place on Wednesday next. Mr. Dean was for many years a resident of Woodberry township, Blair county, and of Williamsburg; was a brother of the late Hon. Sam. Dean, and uncle of John and James Dean, of Woodberry township. He was nearly if not quite eighty years of age at the time of his death. He removed to Renovo a good many years ago.

—Before you select your Christmas present call in at Barkers' and see what they have.

—We learn from the Somerset *Herald* that A. J. Colborn, Jr. was admitted to the bar of that county on last Friday. He is the same young man who was message clerk of the House at Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature, and certified to Gov. Pattison that the Constitutional Amendment increasing the number of inhabitants necessary to entitle a county to elect a separate President Judge, from forty thousand to sixty thousand, had passed both Houses, when in point of fact the bill had not passed the House at all, but had been defeated. Gov. Pattison signed the Amendment, and for so doing was roundly abused for his "stupidity" by the Johnstown *Tribune*. We trust that Colburn will succeed as a lawyer, but never more let him be made message clerk to the House.

—Some large boxes of choice holiday goods arrived to-day at James' drug store. You can't fail to suit yourself. Go and see.

—Mr. Hugh McMonigle, of Prospect, started on last Tuesday morning to the mill coal mine, where he is employed, and was walking along the south track of the Pennsylvania railroad, west of the Johnstown station, and when at a point near the Iron Bridge, he saw a freight train approaching from the west. He stepped across to the north track, on which a locomotive was coming in the opposite direction that he failed to hear. The engine struck him and threw him over the embankment. The engineer stopped his engine, and Mr. McMonagle was placed upon it and taken back to the passenger station, where a physician soon arrived and found that he was severely cut on the left side of the head and was suffering from having been injured in the left side of his body. He was removed to his home in Prospect, and although his injuries are severe, they are not regarded as serious. It was, however, a very narrow and most fortunate escape.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and a Boy Seriously Injured by Fast Line.

We are indebted to the Altoona *Times* for the following particulars of a sad accident which occurred near Bell's Mills on Friday night last. That paper of Saturday morning says:

When Fast Line west, on its way to this city, reached Bell's Mills last evening, Conductor Vanormer and Engineer Samuel Free received orders to run on the south track, the north track west of that point being blocked by a derailed car, and the middle siding being occupied by a number of cars. The engine dipped water after leaving Bell's Mills, was switched to the south track, and at the east end of Elizabeth third or middle track, which is about one mile and a half west of Bell's Mills, had attained a speed of 25 miles an hour. At this point Engineer Free noticed a light ahead, carried by a track watchman who was walking on the middle siding. The train approached closer and closer to the watchman and was within a short distance of him when the latter suddenly made an attempt to run across the track ahead of the engine. He had miscalculated the distance of the train, or the speed at which it was traveling as he was struck the moment he stepped on the track and hurled back against a freight car standing on the middle siding. Engineer Free saw the light disappear in front of the engine, and concluding the man had been struck he put on the air, telling his fireman, William B. Shover, at the same time that he feared he had hit the man. The train was stopped in its own length, and backed slowly, the engineer and the crew going ahead with lamps.

On the outside of the south track they found a man and a small boy lying close together. The man was dying and the boy was in an unconscious condition. On the middle track about twenty feet further on was found the dead body of the track watchman. His skull was crushed and his brains were bespattered on the end of the freight car against which he had been thrown. The dying man expired while being lifted on the baggage car. The dead watchman was laid by his side. The little boy was placed upon some cushions in the car, and the train then proceeded to this city, arriving half an hour late.

A coroner's jury was impaneled. An examination of the bodies was made and the watchman was identified as James Parks, who lived near Elizabeth Furnace. He was a large man with sandy hair and beard, and was probably forty-five years of age. His skull was crushed in, and death was instantaneous. The head of the other man was crushed and his arms and legs were broken, and his left ankle had been run over. In his pocket were $17.61 in change and two store bills, one containing the name of Isaac Snyder and the other Abram Snyder, one or both of which was evidently the ufortunate man's name. His age was about 35 years.

The boy's skull was fractured at the side and back of the head. His wounds were dressed, but it is doubtful if he can recover. He is a son of Mr. Snyder. The engineer said he supposed that the man with the boy, while walking on the south track, expected that Fast Line would be on the north track. Watchman Parks evidently saw their danger and was making an effort to save their lives when he was struck.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type we have learned that Dorsey Snyder, the little 10-year-old boy who was so seriously injured, died at the home of his mother, near Elizabeth Furnace, on Tuesday afternoon.

* * *

Items From Lilly.

The coal business of this place is improving; men are doing better than at any time during the past nine months. The pay for November will be above the average.

Mr. C. Lahey has just completed a new drift and set of chutes at his mines near here, which will enable him to take out considerably more coal.

Mr. Blair Short, who has very acceptably filled the position of clerk in C. and J. Lahey's store, for the past five years, will, it is said, sever his connection with that firm at the close of the year, and go to Altoona. Success attend him, for Blair is one of our very best young men.

A greater number of deer were killed on the mountain, not far from this place, this year than for a good many seasons. The Messrs. Diehl, of Bensereek, killed five out of about twelve that were killed. Rabbits and pheasants are quite numerous, too.

Dr. J. M. Patterson, who practiced medicine here for about five years, recently moved to Washington county, his old home, where he has stepped into a very lucrative practice. The Doctor is a thorough gentleman as well as a skilled physician.

The members of the Catholic Church in this place will open the holiday festivities with a grand tea-party, to be held in Leahy's Hall, on Christmas evening. This will be the opening of a fair and festival which will continue throughout the holidays. Quite a number of costly and useful articles will be chanced off. The proceeds of the tea-party and fair will be for the benefit of the church here.

Mr. Charles Helly, of this place, was the lucky individual who drew a valuable cow recently chanced off by Mr. Joseph Sellers, of Gallitzin.

C.

"Elia" and Charles Lamb.

A unique genius, that of Charles Lamb. Just like nothing that has ever appeared before them or has since appeared, are the quaint and delightful "Essays of Elia," a new edition of which has recently been issued by Alden, "The Literary Revolution" publisher, of New York. Turn to any of your cyclopedias and they will tell you that Charles Lamb was one of the most charming essayists that the English language has ever known, and also that his "Essays of Elia" are the choicest of his works. They are not merely the first work of their class, but like "Pilgrims Progress" and "Robison Crusoe," they constitute a class by themselves. The volume is certainly one of the most delightful of the books described in Mr. Alden's 148-page catalogue, which he offers to send for four cents, or his 16 page catalogue which is sent free. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, New York City.

An Infant Burned to Death.

On Thursday morning, says the Altoona *Times* of Saturday last, Mrs. John Dougherty, of Allegrippus station, a short distance west of Kittanning Point, went to a neighbor's house for a few minutes, leaving her eight-months-old child laying on the floor. When she returned the child was a charred corpse. It had come in contact with a hot stove, which set fire to its clothing with the result as stated. The remains of the infant were buried at Bennington on Friday.

* * *

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas of Newton, Ia., says: My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial Bottles Free at E. James' Drug Store. Large size $1.00.

Holiday Excursion Rates on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Pursuant to the usual custom of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excursion tickets for holiday travel will be sold between all stations on the main line and branches on December 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, and 31st, and January 4th, at a considerable reduction from ordinary rates. This will enable all who desire it to indulge in the pleasure of holiday excursions and social visits, at very small expense.

* * *

NO OTHER medicine has won for itself such universal approbation, in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best combination of vegetable blood purifiers, with the Iodide of Potassium and Iron, ever offered to the public.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

What the Judges and Juries Have Been Doing Since Our Last Issue.

Com'th vs. James Connery—seduction; Agatha Reminger, prosecutrix. Defendant not taken.

Com'th vs. George Flenner—assault and battery. Recognizance of defendant forfeited.

Com'th vs. Adolph Hindle—removing property out of the county and secreting the same to prevent the same from being made liable for his debts. Continued.

Com'th vs Alver Akers, Jr.—seduction; Rose Mary Gardner, prosecutrix. Defendant not taken.

Com'th vs. Jacob H. Custer—aggravated assault and battery; John H. Leaman, prosecutor. Jury find defendant not guilty and that each party pay half the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. Jacob Bolivar and Samuel Bolivar—larceny; John R. Reese, prosecutor. Jury find defendants not guilty.

Com'th vs. Sarah Koontz—larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for six months.

Com'th vs. Sarah Koontz—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty, and is sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for three months.

Com'th vs. Benjamin Bennett—fornix. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Susannah Bennett—adultry. Defendant pleads guilty, and is sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Com'th vs. Joseph Goughnour—malicious mischief. Jury find defendant not guilty, and the prosecutor, Samuel Wagner, and the defendant each pay one-half the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. Jacob Bolivar and Samuel Bolivar—malicious mischief. Jury find defendants guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for one month.

Com'th vs. George Swartzman—larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty by reason of insanity. Court ordered that the defendant be committed to the charge of the managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont.

Com'th vs. Samuel Harley—larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com'th vs. Samuel Harley—larceny by bailee. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in Western Penitentiary for a term of one year and six months.

Com'th vs. Michael Kirsch, John Kirsch and Peter Kirsch—obstructing the highway. Jury find John Kirsch and Peter Kirsch guilty and Michael Kirsch not guilty. Not sentenced.

Com'th vs. Josiah Deeters—larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one cent, costs of prosecution and 24 hours' imprisonment.

Com'th vs John Jones and John Causer—malicious mischief. Jury find defendants not guilty, but that they pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs Philip Hatsinger—assault and battery. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in county jail for ten days.

Com'th vs. John Gibson—larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Com'th vs. Cyrus Goughnour—carrying concealed deadly weapons. Nolle pros. entered.

Com'th vs. John Skelly, Henry Skelly, Francis Gillespie, John McKenzie and John McGaun—riot. Continued.

Com'th vs. Charles Suter and Paul Contey—larceny. Ignoramus.

Com'th vs. Garret Risban—pointing and discharging a gun. Jury find defendant guilty. Motion for a new trial.

Com'th vs. Joseph Karns—pointing a pistol. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Garret Risban, to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs Thomas Karns—pointing a pistol. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, Garret Risban, to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. Charles Deiner—carrying concealed deadly weapons. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for three months.

Com'th vs. George Kurtz, Jr.—carrying concealed deadly weapons. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in county jail for six months.

Com'th vs. George Kurtz, Jr., George Deaner and George Swartzman—larceny. Nolle pros. entered.

Com'th vs. George Kurtz, Jr., George Deaner and George Swartzman—riot. Geo. Kurtz, Jr., and George Deaner plead guilty to an affray. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 each and costs of prosecution, and three months' imprisonment in county jail.

Com'th vs. George Deiner—aggravated assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the county to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. George Swartzman—assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, George Deiner, to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. George Deiner—aggravated assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, George Kurtz, Jr., to pay the costs of prosecution. Sentenced accordingly.

Com'th vs. Thomas Karns, Mary Karns and Joseph Karns—surety of the peace. Dismissed; no bill of costs to be filed by either.

Com'th vs. Annie Griffith—keeping a bawdy house. Jury find the defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of twelve months.

Being through with the Commonwealth cases, Court adjourned at 2 o'clock, P. M., Saturday, to meet again at 10 o'clock Monday morning last.

SECOND WEEK.

On Monday Court met at 10 o'clock, with President Judge Johnston and Associates Flanagan and Masters on the bench. Following is a list of the cases disposed of:

J. Swank & Co. vs. John Hutzen et al.—feigned issue. Jury find for plaintiffs the sum of $118.17.

Chas. Ranstead vs. Henry Garman et al.—replevin. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

Chas. Ranstead vs. Henry Garmen et al.—capias for trespass quare clausam, etc. Continued at costs of plaintiff.

Adam Bowers vs. Samuel Kelly—appeal. Continued by consent.

Nicholas Behe et ux. vs. Joseph Behe et al.—trespass quare clausam fregit. Certified.

Garret Risban vs. Joseph Behe et al.—trespass quare clausam fregit. Certified.

John P. O'Neill vs. Kittanning Insurance Co.—covenant. Out on arbitration.

Wm. Lute vs. Joseph Glenn & Sons—appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $99.26.

Use John Moore et ux. vs. Theodore Bendon et al.—scire facias sur recognizance, etc. Continued at costs of defendants.

Frantz Joseph Frantz vs. Carl Elias Vockanrod et al.—ejectment. Continued by consent.

Executors of Christian Myers vs. J. C. Martin—scire facias sur mortgage. Continued at costs of defendant.

John Fleigle vs. Erhart Maizl—appeal. Jury find for plaintiff the sum of $64.39.

B. P. Anderson vs. Albert Owen et al.—ejectment. Continued at costs of defendant, and peremptory order that the same shall be called for trial on Tuesday, the 2nd week of March term, and that no further continuance will be granted on account of absence of counsel.

Peter Boland vs. James Wilson—ejectment. Continued by consent.

McMillan & Co. vs. D. W. Brendlinger—appeal. Continued by consent.

Zobina Ludwig vs. Cambria Iron Co.—trespass on the case. Continued by consent.

John J. Williams vs. Wm. M. Dodson—summons covenant. Settled.

Administrators of M. C. McCague vs. John Hawksworth—scire facias. Settled.

Lewis Endler vs. John Endler—appeal. Jury called and sworn, and after proceeding with the testimony the Court direct a compulsory non suit.

Anthony Yeager vs. John Endler—appeal. Plaintiff becomes non suit, with leave to move to take off non suit.

Henry Bloom vs. Ludwig Zinn—scire facias. Settled.

Marshall & Weakland vs. J. C. Berkey et al.—scire facias. Settled.

Mary Burns et al vs. P. R. R. Company—summons in case. Continued at costs of defendant.

Mildred Blakey et ux. vs. B. A. & T. E. Douglass—trover and conversion. On trial.

* * *

DON'T SAY there is no help for catarrh hay fever and cold in the head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supersedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50c.

I was troubled with chronic catarrh and gathering in head; was deaf at times, had discharges from ears, unable to breathe through nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

A brief report of the visits to schools by the County Superintendent before the holding of the County Institute is submitted. Monthly reports will be contributed to the county papers during the term. The districts will be named in the order of visitations.

WOODVALE.—The schools of this borough enjoy facilities for good work. The rooms are seated with single seats, good blackboard surface, well ventilated and heated by steam. Found the schools in good condition. Here are found the finest school grounds in the county, well arranged and planted with trees. Messrs. Davis, Gruber and Eldridge accompanied to visit the schools. Length of term, nine months.

FRANKLIN.—The schools in general were not so well attended as during last term. My visit was made about the opening of the term, when the pupils were not all in attendance. The primary grade was full enough; crowded in fact. This is the case in general with primary grades. Length of term, six months.

CONEMAUGH BORO'.—The teachers here have all been retained from last term, except the teacher of the first primary. The schools are full and several of the primary grades crowded. The principal, who has taught in the borough for four or five years, is working hard for the interests of the schools, and is ably supported by the teachers. The school building is in good condition, having been improved during the summer vacation.—Length of term, eighth months.

MILLVILLE.—The schools of this progressive borough are doing better work than ever. Extensive improvements were made during vacation, and the buildings and surroundings are kept in good condition. The best books and apparatus are promptly furnished by the directors, the financial resources being the best in the county—Mr. A. S. Brubaker, the principal, has been connected with the schools for a number of years and understands what is needed to make the schools successful. The teachers of this district are retained when they are competent and deserving. Length of term, nine months.

EAST CONEMAUGH.—Found the primary grades crowded. Since visiting the schools an assistant has been employed in the first primary. The directors contemplate erecting another building or providing additional rooms by another term.—The schools start the term under favorable conditions as regards the experience and ability of the teachers. Term, six months.

[illegible].—At the opening of the schools the first grade was not well attended, while the primary grade was crowded. The location of the school house and grounds is unfavorable for the school. The first grade is furnished with good furniture, but the primary room is poorly seated, though the discipline and order of this grade are excellent. Term, seven months.

CAMBRIA BORO'.—There are pupils enough attending in this borough for four schools, but only three are provided. The primary and intermediate grades are crowded beyond reasonable seating capacity, and the teachers do not have a fair opportunity to do good work. The principal and teachers have been teaching in the borough for a number of years and are earnest and competent in their work. Term, eight months.

EBENSBURG.—Considerable improvements have been made during the year in seating, furnishing text books, etc. Through the efforts of the principal, a library has been started for the pupils of the High school. This is an effort in the right direction and should be encouraged. Money invested in good literature will bring its sure reward. The schools have made general improvement during the last term or two and are under proper control. Term, seven months.

CAMBRIA TWP.—Found the schools poorly attended. This is generally the rule about the opening of country schools. All the schools in the district have not yet been visited and another report will be made. Term, five months.

STONYCREEK.—There are four graded schools in this district at Walnut Grove. They are well conducted. The teacher, Mr. Geo. A. Noon, and pupils of the highest grade engaged in planting trees in the school lot on Arbor Day, in October last. Term, five months.

COOPERSDALE.—The schools in this borough were well attended. The rooms are large, well lighted and comfortably seated. The blackboard surface of the primary grade is not well adapted, however, to the wants of the pupils. Primary rooms should contain ample board surface, and room to move and handle classes readily. Term, eight months.

TUNNELHILL.—A new building containing two rooms was built during the year. It is a good house and seated with good furniture. The teachers now have an opportunity to do good work. Formerly one teacher conducted the schools, but now they are graded, with two teachers. Term, six months.

GALLITZIN BORO'.—The schools of this rapidly growing borough are well attended and well conducted. A few years ago but two schools were open; now there are five, and one or two more will be needed next year. The schools are supplied with the necessary apparatus for successful work. Term, six months.

LORETTO.—Schools are well attended. Better work could be done if the schools were more closely graded. Term, six months.

A number of schools were visited in districts where the visits were not completed. Reports from these districts will be given when the schools are all visited.

About eighty schools have been visited up to Dec. 1st.

* * *

Read Our Propositions.

For two dollars and twenty cents in advance, we will send you the New York *Weekly World* and CAMBRIA FREEMAN for one year.

Or for two dollars and ninety cents we will send the *Semi Weekly World* and CAMBRIA FREEMAN for one year.

Or for six dollars and seventy-five cents we will send you the New York *Daily World* and CAMBRIA FREEMAN for one year. Subscribers who have paid their subscription in advance before this offer can can get the *World* by sending us 70c. for the *Weekly*, $1.40 for the *Semi Weekly*, or $5.25 for the *Daily World*. Subscribe at once.

* * *

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

* * *

Marriage Licenses Issued.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court since last week:

Adam Necol and Mary Crunour, Gallitzin borough.

Heister Reed, Mahanoy City, and Mattie E. Irwin, Johnstown.

William O'Neil and Amanda Brindle, Lilly borough.

OBITUARY.

WHERRY—Died, at her home in Wilmore, on Monday, December 14, 1885, Mrs. SUSAN WHERRY, wife of Joseph Wherry, aged about 40 years.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an election of Directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Ebensburg, on *Monday, 11th day of January, A. D. 1886*, between the hours of **10 a. m.** and **2 p. m.**

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Dr. W. A. BARNETT, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Dr. W. A. Barnett, late of Croyle township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to the said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. T. LONG, Administrator.

Summerhill, Croyle Twp., Dec. 18, 1885.-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY BROWN, deceased.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of Henry Brown, deceased, late of Wilmore borough, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET BROWN, Administratrix.

Wilmore, Nov. 20, 1885.-6t.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between D. G. Myers and Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent.

D. G. MYERS,
JAMES F. MYERS.

The business of the late firm will be settled up by D. G. Myers. All persons indebted to said firm will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay.

D. G. MYERS & BRO.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Allegheny township, about the middle of June, one red, two-year-old heifer, with right ear cut off, two short slits in the left, white spot on the forehead and a little white on the belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL WILL.

Allegheny Twp, Dec. 4, 1885.-c.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of DENNIS BRAWLEY, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Dennis Brawley, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Executor.

Ebensburg, Nov. 20, 1885.-6t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that John P. O'Neill, of Washington township, Cambria county, has made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said John P. O'Neill are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to the assignee without delay.

PHILIP J. SANDERS, Assignee.

Nov. 20, 1885.-6t.

SALARY OR COMMISSION.

WANTED immediately, a few Good Men to canvass for the sale of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Roses, &c.—Previous experience not essential.—H. P. FREEMAN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in new Armory Hall, opposite Court House

To Gratify His Wife

A Good Reason for Happiness.

"For many years I had suffered from a Complaint which the physicians call Gravel. I had employed some of the most noted doctors without obtaining any permanent relief, and for a long time my case was regarded as hopeless. All who knew the circumstances said I must die. Finally my wife induced me to try a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy,' which she had somewhere heard of or seen advertised. Without the slightest faith in it, but solely to gratify her, I bought a bottle of a druggist in our village. I used that and two or three bottles more, and—to make a long story short—I am now as healthy a man as there is in the country.

"Since then I have recommended 'Favorite Remedy' to others whom I knew to have suffered from Kidney and Liver complaints; and I assure the public that the 'Favorite Remedy' has done its work with a similar completeness in every single instance, and I trust some other sick and discouraged mortal may hear of it and try the 'Favorite Remedy,' as I did."—*Washington Monroe, Catskill, N. Y.*

Don't Let a Foolish Prejudice against popular medicines stand between you and the health of your wife, child or baby. It is always right to advertise a blessing. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is a blessing. It has saved thousands, and it will help you. If you are sick from troubles of the Kidneys, Bowels, Liver and Blood, spend One Dollar for this King of Medicines.

PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions. When the taint of Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

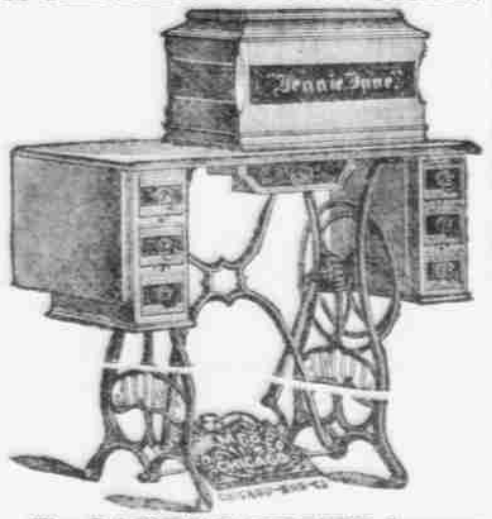
Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT
—HIGH ARM—
"JENNIE JUNE"
SEWING MACHINE
IS THE BEST. BUY NO OTHER.



The LADIES' FAVORITE, because it is LIGHT RUNNING and does such beautiful work. Agents' Favorite, because it is a quick and easy seller.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.
Cor. La Salle Avenue and Ontario Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

ESTEY ORGANS
—ARE THE—
Best in the World!

Agents Wanted

Best Prices and Terms to
FIRST-CLASS MEN. ONLY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES NEED APPLY.

Jewelers, Furniture Men and Music Can Sell Our Instruments.

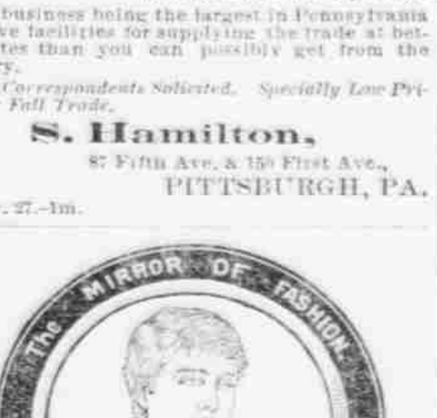
WE ALSO HANDLE FOR THE TRADE
—THE—
SHONINGER ORGANS,
CLOUGH & WARRENS ORGANS,
STORY & CLARK ORGANS,
STERLING ORGANS.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS,
BEHR BROS. PIANOS,
Wm. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS
J. & C. FISSHER PIANOS.

Our business being the largest in Pennsylvania we have facilities for supplying the trade at better rates than you can possibly get from the Factory.

☞ *Correspondents Solicited. Specially Low Prices for Fall Trade.*

S. Hamilton,
87 Fifth Ave. & 150 First Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nov. 27.-1m.



Godey's Lady's Book
—AND THE—
CAMBRIA FREEMAN
—BOTH FOR—
ONE YEAR FOR $3.50.

Agents Wanted for P. T. BARNUM'S New Book "THE STORY OF MY LIFE." And the Art of Money Getting with Golden Rules for Money Making. Worth $100 to any young man starting in life. Over 500 pages, 48 illustrations. Price, $2.00. ☞ Write at once to FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

Agents Make $5 a Day Selling Perfect FAMILY SCALES Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

PRIVATE SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale a large Two-Story Frame House and Two Lots of Ground, situate in the Borough of Wilmore, Cambria County. The property is well situated and the land in a good state for cultivation. No more desirable place for private residence could be had in said borough.

For terms apply to undersigned at Cresson, Cambria county. ANNIE STORM.

December 9, 1885.-3t.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS!

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

WE have the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Holiday Goods ever brought to Ebensburg, and ask you to step in and look at them; and don't forget to ask for what you do not see, as we have not half room enough to display the goods we have for sale. We will call your attention to a few articles. First on the list is

Silk Handkerchiefs

For LADIES and GENTLEMEN. We always did carry a Good Assortment for the holiday trade, but this year we have doubled our usual supply, and can now show you the Finest Assortment ever seen outside the large cities; and we had added an assortment of MUFFLERS, so that we can show you anything you want in either cashmere or silk. Have also just received another assortment of

Decorated Chinaware,

In Tea Sets and Chamber Sets, consisting of all the New Styles and Shapes. Also, FANCY VASES, DECORATED MUGS, and CUPS and SAUCERS, as well as Toys for the Children, and Ornaments for Christmas Trees; and a good stock of Candies ☞ We invite you all to come and see what we have for sale, whether you want to buy or not. We shall take pleasure in showing you our goods; and we think you can find something to please you when you want to make Christmas presents, whether they be for Man or Wife, Boy or Girl, or anybody else.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.,
EBENSBURG, PA.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

CARL RIVINIUS.

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

BOTTOM IS REACHED AT LAST

I Have Now in Store the Largest Stock of Hardware Ever Offered in the Country, all bought at Rock-Bottom Prices for Cash and all First-Class Goods. I do Not Buy or Keep in Stock Any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods. Whatever You Buy From me You Can Rely on Being Worth the Money You Pay for it. Owing to an Advance I am Now Selling Many Goods at Less Than I Can Replace Them at But I Shall Continue to Sell at Bottom Prices, until I am Compelled to Re-stock up. When You Want a Cooking or a Heating Stove, Tin, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements. Call and See my Prices. I am Not Uundersold.

G. BUNTLEY.

Ebensburg August 14, 1885.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Three Doors West of Postoffice,
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

LORETTO HOUSE,
(Formerly known as the Myers House)
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
W. H. PRUNER, Proprietor.

☞ Sample Room for Salesmen and good stabling for horses. ☞ TERMS MODERATE.

Ebensburg, Sept. 25, 1885.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

WAYS OF PUBLISHERS.

How the Work of Unknown Authors is Judged—Terms of Publication.

"Permit me to ask what is first done with a manuscript after its receipt?" asked a Western correspondent of a New York publisher.

"It is at once turned over to a 'reader,' who takes it with him, and after examining it carefully returns it to us with his opinion as to its merit or lack of merit. We have eight 'readers' regularly engaged for this purpose. If a 'reader' returns a manuscript with a strong indorsement we then consider the merits of the work from a commercial standpoint, whether it is likely to sell, how much it will cost for production, etc., etc. Frequently we turn the manuscript over to a second 'reader,' and sometimes to a third. If all say, 'This is a strong work; think it will pay you to publish it,' or words to that effect, of course their recommendations go a long way in the question of publication."

"What kind of persons do you generally employ as readers?"

"In most cases men or women of culture, who themselves have done literary work; sometimes a lawyer who finds time from his professional duties to give attention to literary pursuits, or a doctor similarly situated, and sometimes a woman of refined education qualified to do the work. When we have any manuscript on a specialty, as scientific, medical or other subject of the kind, we engage some recognized professional man in that particular. All our readers are trustworthy, and some have been regularly engaged by us for years; one woman has been reading for us over eight years."

"Do you publish the works at your own risk, or do the writers assume part of the expense?"

"Nearly always the writers are required to bear a part of the expense of the first edition; always when they are new writers. Sometimes they cannot get into print without bearing the entire expense. It is a fact not generally known that Longfellow paid within a small amount of the total cost of production of his first volume of poems, and James Russell Lowell paid all the expense of his first work."

"What is an ordinary edition and its cost?"

"A book of 400 pages is considered an edition at 1,000, and the total cost, including advertising, copyright, books to the press for reviews and all incidentals, is is about $1,250. This first edition, if all sold, will bring a net return of only $675, leaving $550 unaccounted for. A second edition will cost only $450, as the plates are on hand, and there is no expense on that score; and on this edition the net return will again be $675, leaving still $225 of the original expenditure to be gotten out of the work. On the next edition, if one can be disposed of, this shortage is cleared up and a very small profit remains. So that it can be seen that, to be a slightly profitable investment, there must be at least three editions of 1,000 copies of every book published. How can publishers be blamed for their extreme caution?"

A CHILD AND A WASP.

His Mother Tells the Nurse to Let Him Have It and He Gets It.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis express on the Erie Railway, between Port Jervis and Jersey City yesterday morning, was a very much over-dressed woman, accompanied by a bright-looking Irish nurse-girl, who had charge of a self-willed tyrannical two-year-old boy, of whom the over-dressed woman was plainly the mother. The mother occupied a seat by herself. The nurse and child were in a seat immediately in front of her. The child gave such frequent exhibitions of temper, and kept the car filled with such vicious yells and shrieks, that there was a general feeling of savage indignation among the passengers. Although he time and again spat in his nurse's face, scratched her hands until the blood came, and tore at her hair and bonnet, she bore with him patiently. The indignation of the passengers was made the greater because the child's mother made no effort to correct or quiet him, but, on the contrary, sharply chided the nurse whenever she manifested any firmness. Whatever the boy yelped for, the mother's cry was, uniformly:

"Let him have it, Mary."

By the time the train passed Turner's the feelings of the passengers had been wrought up to the boiling point. The remark was made audibly here and there that "it would be worth paying for to have the young one chucked out of the window." The hopeful's mother was not moved by the very evident annoyance the passengers felt, and at last fixed herself down in her seat for a comfortable nap. The child had slapped the nurse in her face for the hundreth time, and was preparing for a fresh attack, when a wasp came from somewhere in the car and flew against the window of the nurse's seat. The boy at once made a dive for the wasp as it struggled upward on the glass. The nurse quietly caught his hand, and said to him coaxingly:

"Harry mustn't touch! Bug will bite Harry!"

Harry gave a savage yell, and began to kick and slap the nurse. The mother awoke from her nap. She heard her son's screams, and, without lifting her head or opening her eyes, she cried out sharply to the nurse:

"Why will you tease that child so, Mary? Let him have it at once!"

Mary let go of Harry. She settled back in her seat with an air of resignation, but there was a sparkle in her eye. The boy clutched at the wasp, and finally caught it. The yell that followed caused joy to the entire car, for every eye was on the boy. The mother awoke again.

"Mary," she cried, "let him have it!"

Mary turned calmly in her seat, and with a wicked twinkle in her eye said:

"Sure, he's got it, mum!"

This brought the car down. Every one in it roared. The child's mother rose up in her seat with a jerk. When she learned what the matter was she pulled her boy over the back of the seat and awoke some sympathy for him by laying him across her knee and warming him nicely. In ten minutes he was as quiet and meek as a lamb, and he never opened his head again until the train reached Jersey City.—[New York Sun.

Sermonizing.

The Rev. Dr. George Jeffrey, of Glasgow, Scotland, has preached more than forty-six years to the same congregation. To one of his former parishioners, now a New York merchant, Dr. Jeffrey explained the secret of his being able to interest the same audience so long. "I read every new book that has a bearing upon my special work," he said, "and make extracts from it, and index them, so that at any moment I can find them when wanted. In this way I keep myself from moving in a rut. I work as hard as I used to at twenty, and I keep so far ahead with my sermons that there are always ten or fifteen unfinished ones lying in my drawer ready to receive the results of my latest readings. I call them 'sleeping sermons,' but it is they that sleep, and not the people who hear them."

A Friendly Call.

Mr. Smith (to editor). "My name is Smith. I just dropped in to pay you—"

Editor (offering a chair). "All right, sir." (To boy) "James, whistle downstairs for Mr. Smith's account."

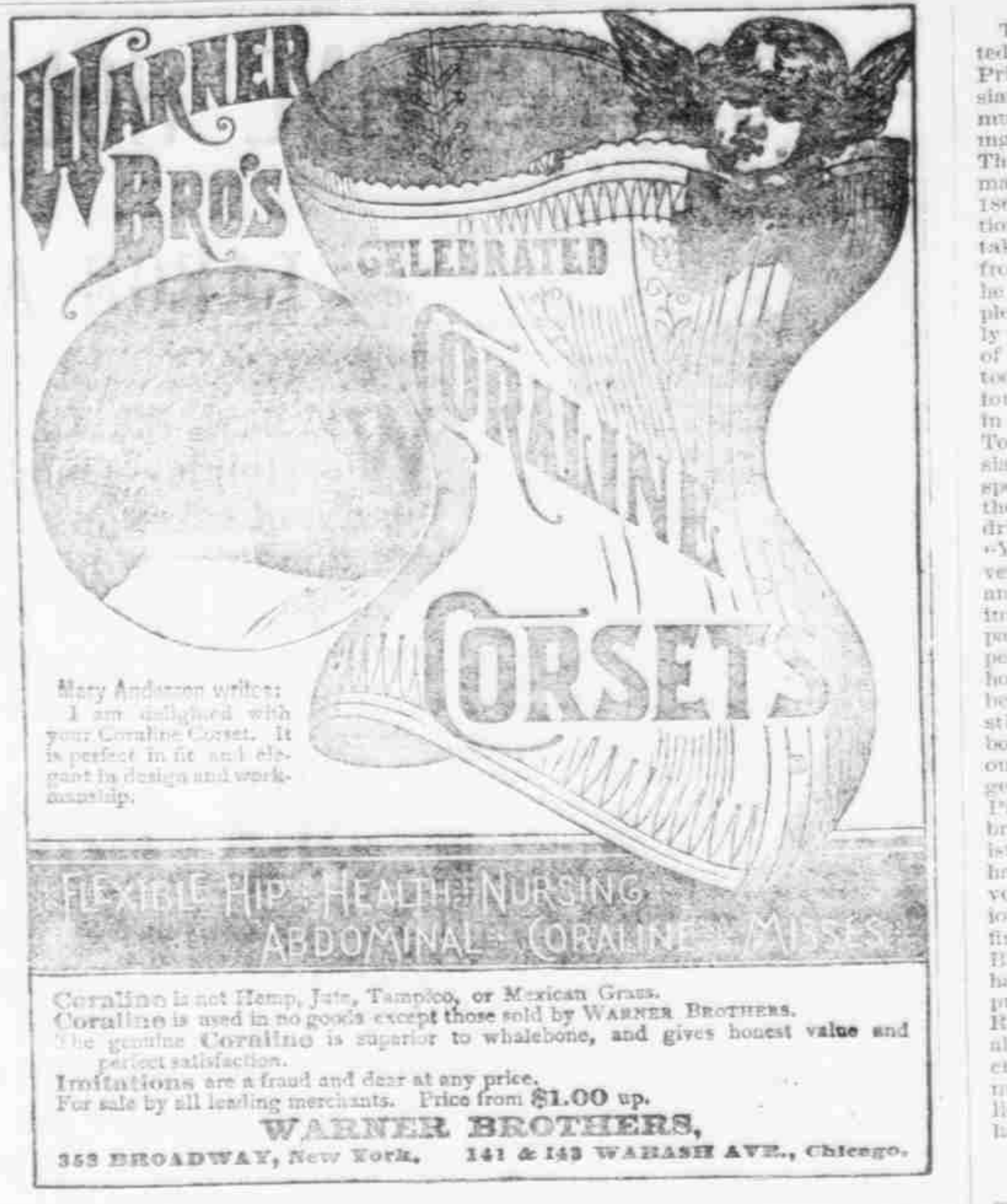
Mr. Smith (dropping into the chair). "Er—to pay you a little visit."

Poetry in the Bud.

Seven-year-old Julie (thoughtfully)—Do you know, mamma, what makes the trees sigh sometimes? Mother—It's only the breeze, dearie. "Oh, no, mamma, that's not it." "Not the breeze?" "No, mamma. It's because the trees are lonesome for the birds to come home."

Striking a General Average.

The man whose name gets into the paper without his consent should go and comfort the man whose name is left out when he wanted it in.—[New Orleans [illegible]



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CELEBRATED
CORALINE
CORSETS
FLEXIBLE HIP, HEALTH, NURSING, ABDOMINAL, CORALINE, MISSES'

Coraline is not Hemp, Jute, Tampico, or Mexican Grass. Coraline is used in no goods except those sold by WARNER BROTHERS. The genuine Coraline is superior to whalebone, and gives honest value and perfect satisfaction.

Imitations are a fraud and dear at any price.

For sale by all leading merchants. Price from $1.00 up.

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353 BROADWAY, New York. 141 & 143 WABASH AVE., Chicago.

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WHOLESALE HEADQUARTERS MILLINERY AND SPECIALTIES.

Corsets, Jerseys, Gloves, Veilings, Nets, Ladies' Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries,

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Chronic Catarrh, Consumption, General and Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism, Diabetis, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and Diseases of the Stomach.

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DR. SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP

OVER 1000000 BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. PRICE 25 CTS.

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R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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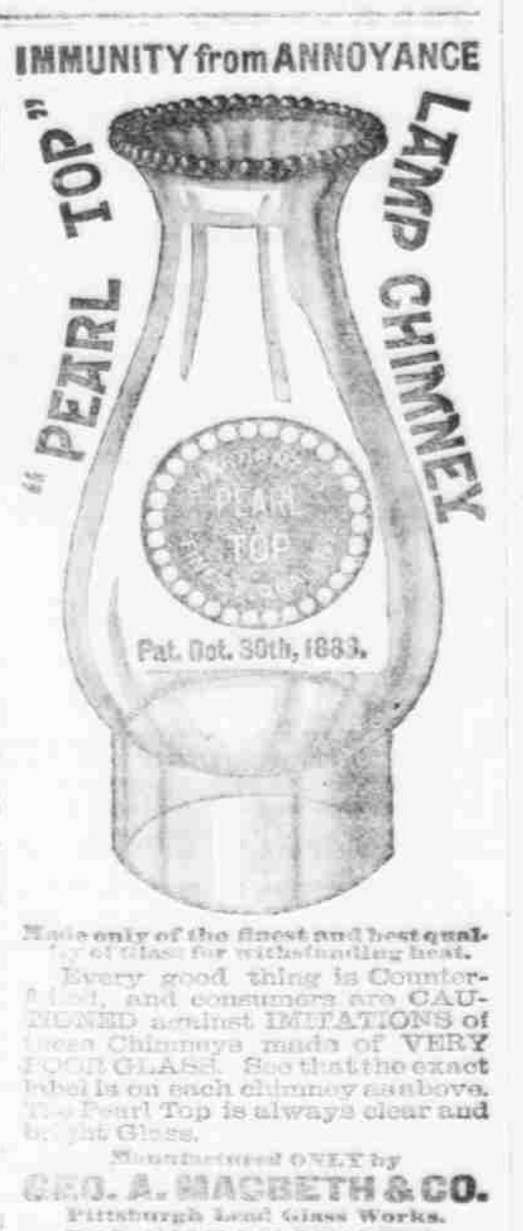
IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE



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AGENTS WANTED "SPY OF THE REBELLION."

Health is Wealth

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.

Bismarck's Iron Ring.

There is quite a little romance associated with the large iron ring worn by Prince Bismarck. The ring has the Russian inscription of "Nitschewo," a word much used by the Russians and expressing the same meaning as "No matter." This is the story of the ring: When Bismarck was Minister at St. Petersburg in 1862, he received in the winter an invitation to an Imperial hunt, which was to take place at a very considerable distance from the capitol. He turned up at what he supposed was the rendezvous with plenty of time to spare; but unfortunately it turned out that he was still a matter of sixteen miles away. A peasant undertook to bring him to the spot in time, and forthwith Bismarck and his guide set off in a sleigh with two diminutive horses. To the suggestion of the Prussian Minister who could only speak his own language, that the animals in front were only rats, the driver returned a curt "Nitschewo." "You'll be sure to be in time?" again ventured Bismarck after a while, and the answer was another "Nitschewo." The impatient huntsman complained that the pace was not swift enough, and the peasant, with "Nitschewo," lashed his horses into such a speed that Bismarck began to upbraid him. The answer was still the same. A short time afterward both occupants of the sleigh were thrown out, yet all the satisfaction Bismarck could get from his driver was "Nitschewo." Picking up a piece of iron which had been broken from the sleigh, the Prussian Minister carried it back to St. Petersburg and had a ring made as a memento of an adventure which might have had a more serious end. This iron ring still adorns the finger of the Iron Chancellor. When Bismarck related this story he is said to have added: "My good Germans often reproach me for being too indulgent to Russia; but they should remember that I alone in all Germany am accustomed in critical moments to say, 'Nitschewo' (No matter), while in Russia a hundred million people live who at the same moment have 'Nitschewo' on the tongue."

Wonders Never "Seize."

Showman (expatiating): "We now pass on to the next cage, ladies and gentlemen, and here we see the wild man of Yangtse Kiang. Note well his long and savage nails, the pointed teeth, and the growth of fiery hair. This is the only living specimen, and may well be called the Eighth Wonder of the World."

Lady Spectator (in alarm to her son): "Harry, come here this instant; he might grab you."

Showman: "Fear not, madam, for the safety of your chee-ild. Do you believe in the Scriptures?"

Lady Spectator (indignantly): "Certainly I do."

Showman (suavely): "Then you need not fear; for the Scriptures assure us that wonders never cease."

They pass on to the next cage.

Queer Advertisements.

In the Vienna journals there are many advertisements in French. Unfamiliarity with the language sometimes makes them read very queerly. Here is one: "A governess, with diploma, would like to accompany a musical lady to the country and on the piano." Here is another: "Wanted—A French nurse who loves children of three, five and eight years." And here is the queerest: "Wanted—A professor to come twice a week to the house of a noble family in order to reform the pronunciation of a parrot."

A New Complaint.

Young Mr. Downe—Why do you carry your arm in such an outlandish fashion, Hobson?

Young Mr. Hobson—I'm suffering with "Tennis elbow, oldb oy. I cawn't sleep at night with the pain, and it's quite the proper caper, doncher know.

What All Babies Say.

Babies in China learn to call their fathers "a de," which corresponds to papa; but de really means "sir," while the a is put in for euphony. Mothers are called a-ma, nearly the same as in this country. Great families sometimes teach children to say "sie-ya" for father, and "siee-che" for mother. The first means "young lord" and the second "young lady." This ma is used by nearly every nation on the globe to designate the maternal. It is the "one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin."

Helpless Upon a Friendless Sea!

Who, in taking passage in a great trans-Atlantic steamer, does not feel a thrill of exultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor, nor stop her onward course.

But let me describe a scene when, one morning in mid-ocean, there came an alarm from the pilot house followed by a cry: "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the confident expression, consternation came to every face. The wheelmen being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and suddenly it had dropped deep into the sea!

Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and ambition, man confronts, undaunted, gigantic [illegible] and commands applause for his [illegible] excitements. But, all un[illegible], an alarm come—the rudder of [illegible] constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation; mental strain, [illegible] achievements, irregular habits, over-work, have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to maintain vigor. And even now it may restore vitality to those organs and give back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his ambition.—*The Traveler.*

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed! SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.

ANAKESIS. PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant Relief, and is an infallible CURE for PILES. "ANAKESIS" is sold by Druggists everywhere—Price, $1.00 per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent FREE by P. NEUSTAEDTER & Co., No. 83 Mercer St. New York, Sole manuf. of "ANAKESIS."

PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

CLUBS THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO

LADIES! With Hanover's Taylor System you can cut all kinds of garments. TO INTRODUCE A System Book and Wheel will be sent on receipt of $1.00. Address JOHN C. HANOVER, Cincinnati, O.

BY THE WAY.

Burdette Encounters Mr. Legion on the Cars and Tells Us All About a Familiar Acquaintance.

Now there abideth on the railway car, and travels up and down the land therein, the citizen whose name is Legion. William H. H. Legion, of Legionville, Legion county, and this is the manner of man he is:

One of him talketh politics. From the time he getteth upon the train until he steppeth off he talketh the local politics of Deddangon county into the weary ears of the stranger from Farther India, who knoweth about American politics far less than the pig at the corn pen knoweth about the new star in Andromeda.

And another of him is the man who gets carried by. Never a train yet ran upon wheels that did not carry some men by. The brakeman, with the rich tenor voice, opens the front door and shrieks, in ear-splitting falsetto, "Wood lawn! Wood lawn!" Then the brakeman, with the deep bass voice, opens the rear door and roars, "Wood lawn! Wood lawn!" The train boy goes down the aisle with his books and apples and squeaks, "Woodlawnwoodlawn!" Finally enters the conductor, who says, in tones of impressive dignity and official authority, "Wood lawn! Wood lawn!" The train stops. The passenger raises a window and looks out at the village. Ten miles further on the brakeman with the tenor voice opens the door, a cinder flies down his throat and chokes his utterances, he gasps feebly and inarticulately, "Winsherunnshun!" The astonished passenger springs to his feet. "Winchester Junction!" he howls; "why in the name of goodness didn't you tell me when we came to Woodlawn? Now I can't go home till to-morrow morning! I'll report you for neglecting to call out stations; see if I don't!"

And there is the man who gets off the train every time it stops, rushes down the platform, gets in everybody's way, forces his way into the waiting-room while everybody else is trying to get out, peers into the ticket offices, always wants to know "Where the mischief the telegraph operator is?" Never reads a telegram; never knows what to say if the operator is at his post; always peeps into the baggage car to see if he can discover his own trunk which was put on ten hours and 250 miles ago; gets thumped with trunks and pinched by trucks; gets deeper in the way every time he tries to get out of it; never sees anyone he knows on the whole trip, and would be amazed if he did, and rides in his seat so little of the time that it doesn't pay him to claim it when he sees any one else in it, although that is the only time he wants it.

And there is the man who is familiar with all the train men; he calls the conductor "George" and the brakeman "Johnny," and addresses the waiters at the dining station by their first names. If, however, he speaks to a fellow-passenger he calls him "Say, you." He stops the conductor when that official is the busiest to ask him about brakemen on freight trains of whom the conductor never heard; nor any other man, possibly. He calls the length of the car to the newsboy, to know when we pass "ninety-seven," and if "Bill Slunt is runnin' her today?" His withering contempt for passengers is something immeasurably painful to the unhappy people who are obliged to travel. This man, whom you have often met, has two or three origins. He usually travels on a trip pass, and used to sweep out the general offices when the regularly ordained janitor had to take the superintendent's place. He isn't a railroad man, but he'd give both his legs if he could make people think he is.

There are two men in a seat near the stove exchanging recipes for rheumatism and other ills to which human flesh is heir. One of them had the "janders" all last spring. They "come onto" him just as he was getting over a spell of "newralgy," and left him just in time for two weeks' "tussel with lumbago in the spine of his back." That isn't what ails him now, though. Its this "miasmia in his system," and the things he has been and is yet taking for it are numerous enough and various enough to kill off a country almshouse. The other man had "a malignant tumor" on his hip all winter, and the only thing his doctor could do with it was to throw him into a "bronchial fever," the effects of which were still painfully apparent in chilblains and "excerated sore-throat." Every time he "swollers" he'd "druther die 'n swoller agin." So these two sufferers while away weary hours telling each other infallible cures for all the things the other man has.

And then there are four other people on the train; they are on every train that ever turned a wheel—the two young married people who have just been married, and the omnipresent other two young people, the two who want to be married.

A Great Man's Tomb.

The body of the first Napoleon, buried at the Invalides, in Paris, is inclosed in five coffins; the first in tin, and the others in mahogany, lead, ebony and oak. All is placed in a sarcophagus of Finland granite—a present from Russia.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial,* which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability. * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief.

"And now, she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."

THE PARENTS.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Curry Institute and Union Business College.

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St. PITTSBURG, PA.

"Rough on Rats."

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1. druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."

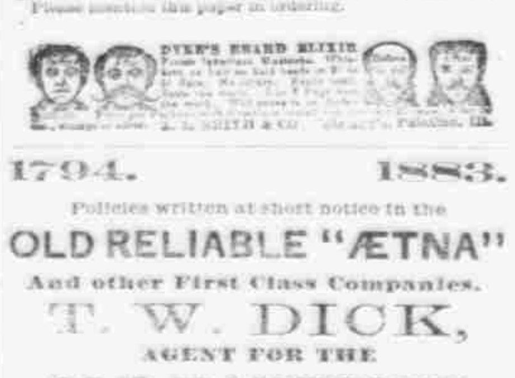
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1. sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

CATARRH ELY'S Cream Balm Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A Quick & Positive Cure. HAY-FEVER

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



THE NEW CORSET
Sample Pair mailed free for $1.00

J. G. FITZPATRICK & CO., Mfrs.

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA" And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK, AGENT FOR THE OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y. COMMENCED BUSINESS 1794.

Ebensburg, July 27, 1883.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches. *Painting, Trimming* and REPAIRING of all kinds done in the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884. D. M. CHUTE.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

Illustrated American STOCK BOOK

W. F. FOULK'S SON & CO., Agents Pennsylvania Ohio and West Va., Association, ALSO Gen. Newspaper Advertising Agents. Offices, DISPATCH Building, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

HUNT'S KIDNEY REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

Lots of People Say, "OH MY BACK."

Here is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I. C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

No other medicine known so effectually purifies the blood of deep-seated diseases.

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 532, 534 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

PATENTS

EVERY ONE Who Owns a WAGON Wants the EUREKA FOLDING CANOPY TOP.

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHINES, GRAIN DRILLS, Cider mills

Important to Canvassers.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHN E. SCANLAN. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EBENSBURG, PA.

The First Wheat.

Duaterra was the first who [illegible] raised a crop of wheat in New Zealand. On leaving Port Jackson the second time to return home, he took with him a quantity of it, and much astonished his acquaintances by informing them that this was the very substance of which the Europeans made biscuits, such as they had seen and eaten on board their ships. He gave a portion of wheat to six chiefs, and the rest to some of his own common men, and directed them all how to sow it, reserving some for himself [illegible] New Zealand. [illegible] into the ground, [illegible] fore it was well ripe many of them grew impatient for the [illegible] expected to find the [illegible] at the root of the stems, similar to their potatoes, they examined the roots, and finding there was no wheat under the ground, they pulled it up and burned it, except [illegible]. The chiefs ridiculed Duaterra much about the wheat, and told him that because he had been a great traveller, he thought he could easily impose upon their credulity by fine stories, and all he [illegible] could not convince them that wheat would make bread. His own and Shungie's crops in time came to perfection, and were reaped and threshed; and though the [illegible] were much astonished to find that the grain was produced at the top, and not at the bottom of the stem, yet they could not be persuaded that bread could be made out of it.

The missionaries afterwards lent Duaterra a steel mill to grind his wheat, a gift which he received with no little joy. He soon set to work, and ground some wheat before his countrymen, who danced and shouted for joy when they saw the meal. He then made a cake, baked it in a frying pan, and gave it to the people to eat, which fully satisfied them that he had before told them the truth, and raised his reputation higher than ever. The chiefs now begged for seed, and sowed it carefully. So the experiment fully succeeded, and wheat was introduced into New Zealand.

Sleeplessness.

The best natural cure of sleeplessness, says Dr. Oswald in Home and Farm, is outdoor exercise, but even where circumstances should require artificial remedies, we should avoid narcotic drugs, which induce a morbid lethargy, followed by a state of protracted nervous exhaustion. A far better plan is suggested by the circumstance that insomnia is caused by a distension of the cerebral bloodvessels. Anything that will divert the blood from the head toward the extremities has therefore, a tendency to induce slumber and a simple specific for sleeplessness is Dr. Caldwell's receipt of warming the feet by friction, extra wrappers, etc., and cooling the head, either in a cold draught or with cold water or ice. For the same reason the accidental removal of bed-clothing from the lower extremities is thereby apt to awaken a sleeper, while repletion (by drawing the blood from the head to the digestive organs) begets drowsiness. One of my friends, who has for years been subject to fits of asthmatic sleeplessness has learned to palliate the distress of his vigils by leaving his bed on the first suspicious symptom of a relapse, light a fire and sit in the chimney corner reading and eating by turns till the demon intimates a desire to depart.

Carrying Out a Suggestion.

Mr. Featherly (making an evening call)—Bobby, won't you come and sit on my knee?

Bobby (accepting the proffered seat)—All right, Mr. Featherly. Pa told ma to-day that you ought to be sat down on once in a while.

PITH AND POINT.

Seems as if Hallowell, Me., ought to be a good town for the telephone.

The bicyclists of Barnesville Ga., have concluded it is not proper for them to ride on Sunday.

Sam Jones's three Gs—"grace, grit, and greenbacks"—will run a country newspaper as well as a camp meeting.

A man cannot want a good [illegible] badly. He may want a [illegible] very much, but it is only the drink that he wants badly.

"Two souls with but a single thought" is a line that kept standing in a [illegible] newspaper office as a heading for the next divorce case.

If there are many names like Onehtakha and Kah-ke-wa-quo-na-by among the Indians of Ontario and [illegible] East, an Indians voters' list is going to be a severe strain on the alphabet.

Never try to show people how they should be, but as they are, unless you want to be put down for a crank. It is true, however, that the cranks of the present are the patron saints of the next generation.

The Englishman, with his Chinese wife and six children, who was denied admittance at San Francisco, went to Victoria, British Columbia, and was admitted on the payment of $50 head tax on his wife and child.

A Portuguese and his niece, refused a marriage license at San Jose, as the law prohibits the marriage of an uncle and niece, remained at Santa Cruz waiting for a calm sea so that they could be married out on the waters beyond State jurisdiction.

Longfellow and Fields were making a short pedestrian tour some years ago, when to their surprise, an angry bull stood in the pathway, evidently determined to demolish both poet and publisher. "I think," said Fields, "that it will be prudent to give this reviewer a wide margin." "Yes," replied the poet, "it appears to be a disputed passage."

A preacher at Terre Haute, Ind., has come to grief through a slight plagiarism. After due consideration he concluded that Theodore Parker's sermons were better than his own. So he preached them and won great renown. Finally the congregation heard of the cheat, became wroth, and kicked. The erratic parson is now without the pale of the church.

A little 4-year-old girl was put to bed in the third story of her home, and left as usual, in the dark. A terrific thunderstorm came up, and her mother, thinking the child would be frightened at the lightning, went to her. On entering the child called out with delight: "Mamma, the wind blew the sun up just now. Did you see it?" Fear had no entrance there.

An excited-looking individual stepped up to the city box in the Postoffice yesterday and threw a letter in addressed as follows: "Mr. L. J. Lord, Heaven and Earth all through to the World." At the bottom ends were written: "In haste," "important letter." Upon the back was inscribed: "Great haste, on account of death. Do not open this, for it is an important letter." As there was no stamp affixed the epistle was forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.—[Philadelphia Record.

A Pleasant Afternoon.

Fashionable Daughter (just returned from the Shakspere class)—Oh, mamma we had a delightful time. The gentlemen came at half-past three, and we danced for an hour, and then had such a delicious luncheon. I think these readings are so pleasant.

Mother—What was the selection for to-day?

Fashionable Daughter—Let me see. It was the play in which Othello is smothered by her brute of a husband, I think; or perhaps it was the Merchant of Venice. I don't quite remember which.

Not a Desirable Place.

Deaf Old Lady (looking for a house)—Is the locality healthy?

Landlord (with a [illegible])—Healthy? Four ladies died in this neighborhood last week whose ages [illegible] 340 years.

Deaf Old Lady—Hey? Four ladies?

Landlord—Yes, ma'am, four.

Deaf Old Lady (in alarm) Bless me! Four, and all died in a single week. It must be very unhealthy.

His Lucky Escape.

Johnny (at the dinner-table)—Will you tell us about your escape after dinner, Mr. Featherly? Young Mr. Featherly (a guest)—About what escape, Johnny? I have had no escape. Johnny—"Yes, you have [illegible], you know. Pa told sister yesterday that he wondered how you had escaped him so long."